New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] AT QUARANTINE.

The [illegible] Demolished by the Captains and Sailors.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAINS.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS AND THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

[illegible] and Other Nuisances.

The [illegible] at Quarantine reached a crisis [illegible] of the barracks recently erected by the authorities of the village of Castleton around the Quarantine grounds was the [illegible]. As heretofore reported in the TIMES, the [illegible] of vessels quarantined, and others [illegible] upon them, have been much aggrieved by the [illegible], and have [illegible] to destroy them [illegible] o'clock last evening there had been no violence. At that time, however, they gathered [illegible] above one hundred, but soon afterward nearly two hundred, and with axes and other effective implements attacked the barricades, and they were soon demolished. There were several of the people of Castleton at the scene, but no disturbance occurred. All obstacles were leveled, except such as were erected by the State authorities, and they declare that "as soon as any single village or town will quit their own [illegible] against the State authorities, they will [illegible] any obstacles they may place in their way." [illegible] "We are willing to submit to all laws for the sanitary regulation of the State, but when the [illegible] of Richmond County ask us to pay [illegible] on the pound for beef more than the [illegible], we think it is an outrage upon us. We cannot know whether the weight of the meat is right or not; and we object to the charge of twenty-five cents for every [illegible] around the streets. Consequently we have removed the barricades at the Quarantine Hospital [illegible], they will be again removed. (Signed) CAPTAINS AND SAILORS.

As soon as the demolition of the barricades had been accomplished, they returned with their implements, and quiet again prevailed.

The following are the other matters of previous [illegible], pertaining to the sanitary [illegible] of the City and its suburbs:

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible] reports only 12 cases of yellow fever at Quarantine now under treatment. The others who have been attacked by the disease are in a state of convalescence.

Dr. [illegible], Physician to the Board of Health of [illegible], states that no cases of yellow fever now exist [illegible] at that place, and that there is no danger of this disease getting into that town, [illegible] communication between the shore and [illegible] vessels is suspended, and provides also no bedding or other articles thrown overboard and [illegible] up by the inhabitants.

The subjoined petition is now in circulation, and has already been signed by more than ninety of the masters of vessels now under Quarantine:

To the Chief Authorities of the Port of New-York:

The undersigned, captains and commanders of vessels now under quarantine in the port of New-York, respectfully represent: That since the arrival of [illegible] in port we have been subjected to unusual [illegible] and oppressive regulations, imposed by the sanitary authorities, in the following particulars:

1. The Health Officer and Commissioners of [illegible] as the strictest compliance with the Quarantine Laws, and have enforced against us their regulations for the protection of the public health with great severity, we believe, without a [illegible] in the administration of their [illegible].

2. They have detained our vessels the longest period allowed by law, compelled us to discharge our cargoes in lighters at Quarantine, required us often to [illegible] and cleanse our vessels, and have directed the destruction of many articles on board of them, which it will require a large outlay to replace, thus increasing the expense of our business in a [illegible].

3. The Health Officer has quarantined many of our crews, compelled them to take their clothing and effects on shore, for the purpose of there having them washed, aired and cleansed, detaining them for a long period—thus subjecting our crews to ruinous detentions, and to expenses beyond their means to defray.

To all these grievances we have submitted, believing [illegible] that they were demanded by the requirements of the law, and the protection of the public against the spread of disease. We had supposed that the public would be satisfied by a compliance with these oppressive exactions. In this we are mistaken; for the town authorities of the town of Castleton have thrown new obstacles in the way of our carrying out the requirements of the Health Officer. They have closed up the only means of [illegible] to his office; and have thus cut us off from any mode of procuring necessary information in regard to our duties, and from presenting to him [illegible] from Quarantine. Counsel, learned in the law, have advised us that this is an illegal usurpation of power on the part of the town authorities. Against its further exercise, we earnestly and respectfully protest; and we appeal to you, as the legally constituted authorities of the port, to remove this illegal addition to our grievances.

[illegible] Board of Health and the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication from the Health Officer to the Commissioners of Emigration appears in the daily papers of the morning of the 12th inst., so full of misrepresentation and so opposed to common sense and common reason, that it seems not improper to [illegible] to its exposure and refutation.

[illegible] the circumstances preceding the [illegible] of the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton, and which led to its subsequent action. [illegible] Dr. THOMPSON states in his communication [illegible] the stevedores and other [illegible] of the Quarantine Establishment to board and lodge and remain within the walls of the inclosure [illegible] by his subordinates, for it was a most [illegible] to the eyes of all, that stevedores, [illegible] and persons [illegible] in and out of the [illegible] without any attempt at restraint, and [illegible] more than one occasion [illegible] the action taken by the Board of Health of Castleton, one and talked with [illegible] and lightermen connected with the [illegible], in the village of Tompkinsville, and on [illegible] Ferry boats. Still further; several of the employees who have died of the yellow fever, [illegible] in the village, [illegible] to the Hospital, where they died.

[illegible] facts, and that the Health Officer [illegible] would not prevent [illegible], the Board of Health of the [illegible] which is now complained of [illegible] communication between the Quarantine [illegible] portion of the town [illegible]. The Statute under which the Board derives its powers is express, [illegible] of the progress of [illegible] power to absolutely prohibit communication with all places [illegible]. It is not true, as stated by the Health Officer, that this action on the part of the town authorities shuts any persons up within the walls [illegible] that they ask any [illegible] of Castleton, which is but a very small portion of the State of New-York [illegible]. The Quarantine inclosure is bounded on the [illegible] of Castleton, on the [illegible] by the waters of the Bay. [illegible] And it is therefore not [illegible] that preventing communication [illegible] Castleton prevents all communication [illegible] the Quarantine whatsoever. The Health Officer [illegible] is a State officer appointed to protect the health of the Port of New-York, and all communications which he sees fit to allow between New-York and the establishment under his charge can now be carried on as easily as ever. He is not, by any law, made the custodian of the health of the town of Castleton, and the people of that town, acting through their legally constituted authorities, and in the exercise of power expressly granted by statute, have declared by their action that they are unwilling to trust their health to either his power or his will to preserve it.

The Health Officer of the Port, in his communication, talks about the town authorities *giving the lie to his judgment*. He should recollect that, so far as relates to sending persons into the town of Castleton, his judgment is a nullity, he having no jurisdiction. And, so far as he desires that persons may go to New-York City, I have already shown that no obstacle is placed in the way. In conclusion, I will state that all the best and most respectable citizens of the town, and of the neighboring towns, highly approve of the course taken by the town authorities in the matter, and are ready to sustain them in carrying out their regulations to the letter.

TOMPKINS WESTERVELT.

CASTLETON, Staten Island.

Proposition for Removing Quarantine to the Inside of Sandy Hook.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Herewith I beg to submit for your inspection a plan for a Marine Hospital in the Lower Bay. A line drawn south west from the point of the "Horse-shoe" on Sandy Hook to the shore of New-Jersey is 2½ miles; the bottom is soft mud, and the depth of water from 17 to 20 feet, until you approach the Jersey shore within half or three-quarters of a mile.

Leaving open a space of half a mile from the point of the Horse-shoe, and a mile and a half on New-Jersey side, I propose to construct a breakwater of one and a half miles, of piles to be filled in with stone and earth, and of sufficient width to furnish a good promenade. This breakwater will inclose a triangular area of several miles extent, of which the breakwater and its line, as above described, will form the base; the west shore of Sandy Hook the perpendicular line, and the Jersey shore the hypothenuse. Inside, or to the southward, let there be constructed, by piles, a foundation for the necessary hospital buildings. The Hook provides perfect protection against all east and northeast gales; the Highlands of New-Jersey break off all high winds from the southwest, and the breakwater will be a perfect protection against the heavy west and northwest blows that prevail in Winter. In a word, such a place would be as quiet as a mill-pond from any disturbing influences of the ocean. The free circulation of the tides would sweep away all impurities and keep the basin free from ice. The breakwater would also afford an excellent shelter for all small craft, pilot boats, &c., caught in the Lower Bay in northwest gales of wind. A steamboat, and the telegraph already in operation to Sandy Hook, would secure constant intercourse with the new Quarantine.

Very respectfully, yours, ELIAS SMITH.

[MR. SMITH's project merits attention. The present location of Quarantine is objectionable on many grounds; and it would probably have been removed to Sandy Hook years ago, but for the obstinate and senseless opposition of New-Jersey. The Bay in which MR. SMITH proposes to locate it is not within the jurisdiction of Camden and Amboy:—it can accordingly be appropriated to such a use without the consent of that State.]

Commissioners of Health.

Communication was received in relation to a row of houses in Washington-street, between Albany and Cedar. Referred to City Inspector.

At the meeting yesterday, the following disposition of vessels was announced:

Communication to allow brig *Neptune*, which arrived from Gonaives on the 8th inst., to come up to the City and discharge. Petition denied.

Francis Snow, cargo of lumber from Pensacola, allowed to proceed.

Flora King, from Guayama, arrived July 26, all well; having laid 15 days at Quarantine, vessel aired, all hands remaining well, is allowed to lighten her cargo.

Julia Rogers, same decision.

British bark *Harriet Armitage*, Colombo, Ceylon, arrived on the 10th, to proceed at discretion of Health Officer.

Petition of schooner *Harriet Neal*, Naguabo, Porto Rico, arrived on the 29th of July, to come to the City. Laid on the table.

Petition in regard to bark *Mary Bently* to come up to the City; also laid on the table.

The following petition from residents of New-Utrecht, L. I., to remove vessels now lying off their coast further down towards Sandy Hook, was ordered on file:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health of the Port of New-York:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of New-Utrecht, Kings County, N. Y., and citizens of the City of New-York and other parts of the State of New-York, temporarily sojourning at the several boarding houses in this part of the County, would respectfully represent to your Honorable body that the presence near this shore of a number of vessels said to be infected with disease, is occasioning much alarm. We would, therefore, earnestly petition that said vessels may be required to remove to a more remote anchorage. And your petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Communication in relation to brig *M. Sterns*, from Ponce, P. R., arrived on 3d inst., with sugar and molasses, to be allowed to proceed to the City. Ordered on file.

Schooner *Target*, from Savannah with wheat, cotton, and rice, left at the discretion of Health Officer.

Bark *Corinthian*, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses, 12th inst., all well. To lighter cargo immediately, and remain 30 days at Quarantine for thorough purification.

Bark *Harriet*, ARMITAGE, from Ceylon with coffee, arrived on 13th inst., all well, left at discretion of Health Officer.

Schooner *Miranda*, from Santa Cruz, with rum and sugar, discharged her cargo on the 29th, all well. She is to remain 3 days and then proceed if all are well.

Brig *Albion*, COOPER, Cardenas, 13th inst., molasses, cargo to be lightered.

Brig *C. H. Kennedy*, Havana, 13th inst., sugar, lighter after 10 days if all remain well.

Brig *Mary*, FOSTER, Rio Grande, 13th inst., bones, ashes, &c., 5 days observation.

Brig *Wm. F. Gunnison*, Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, to lighten her cargo to the City, and vessel to be cleaned.

Schooner *Kate*, STUART, Galveston, Texas, cotton, 13th inst., all well, port healthy, allowed to come up.

Schooner *Wm. L. Richardson*, sugar and molasses, 13th inst., all well, lighter her cargo and remain 30 days for observation.

Brig *Wappoo*, Manzanilla, Porto Rico, mahogany and palm leaf, all well, lighter her cargo.

All the above were confirmed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Commissioners.

Whereas, by the thirty-sixth section of the Quarantine Act of 1850, it is made "the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers, and of all citizens of the State to aid, and to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health and all the Health officers in the performance of their respective duties," and

Whereas, in violation of the duties thus enjoined upon them, the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton have barricaded the Quarantine grounds, preventing any person from going out of the Quarantine inclosure or entering the same, thus obstructing the Health officer in the performance of his duties in discharging persons from Quarantine when they have recovered from sickness, and in attending the meetings of this Board, and making the reports to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health required by law, and

Whereas, in the opinion of this Board such obstruction is wholly unnecessary and unwarranted, and is a direct violation of law, subjecting the officers to criminal prosecutions, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York to prosecute, without delay, the civil officers and citizens [illegible] committed the offences aforesaid against the health laws of the State.

Resolved, That we hereby, in pursuance of the provisions of the thirty-second section of the act aforesaid, inform the said District-Attorney that the said Board of Health of the town of Castleton have closed up the entrance to the Quarantine grounds, and thus obstructed the Health Officer in the performance of his duties, as set forth in the foregoing preamble.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Commissioners of Health be, and he is hereby, directed to serve upon the said District-Attorney a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

PROTEST AGAINST REMOVING A VESSEL.

The following petition was received from Messrs. AGUIRRE & GALWAY, ship owners:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

In the published proceedings of the Commissioners of Health, of yesterday, we have read the application of C. W. CHURCH, Esq., of the Long Island Board of Health, for the removal of the infected vessels now lying in Gravesend Bay, and that in effect the vessels should be removed to the Southwest Spit. Notwithstanding the favorable representations of pilot McGUIRE, we are of the opinion that vessels cannot with safety be anchored at said place; and as our vessel, the bark *Lee*, is now performing quarantine at Gravesend Bay, in conformity with the orders of your Board, we hereby protest against the further removal of said vessel, and respectfully give notice that, in case the bark is removed from her present position to a more dangerous place, we shall claim from the State the expense of said removal, as well as whatever damages may occur either through accident or the further delay of the vessel. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

AGUIRRE & GALWAY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met as usual yesterday afternoon, in Worth-street.

MR. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Board, appeared and tendered his opinion in relation to the difficulties at Quarantine. He thought an injunction ought to be procured to restrain the Staten Island authorities from further action. A law had been passed in 1850 giving Boards of Health power over anything which they deemed to be infected. Perhaps there might be legal authority enabling them to take steps against Quarantine, should they deem it to fall under this designation. The matter was referred to the President, to the Counsel, and to the Chairman of the Staten Island Committee, with full power.

The following letter was received from Dr. HARRIS, Physician at Quarantine:

MARINE HOSPITAL, Quarantine, Aug. 12, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: By the accompanying report you will perceive that there have been but few cases of yellow fever admitted to the Marine Hospital during the past week. Only 3 cases have occurred among the residents of this establishment, and but 14 cases have been received from vessels, making 17 cases in all, and leaving but 12 cases under treatment.

From present indications we may hope that no special cause of the malady exists in the vicinity of the Hospital, and consequently no more of your officers and employees in the Institution will become its victims. Cases of yellow fever will doubtlessly continue to arrive in the West India vessels, but with the stringent measures enforced by the New-York Board of Health respecting infected vessels and their cargoes, no public alarm need be experienced.

In my report of the previous week I deemed it my duty respectfully to suggest that our reports of yellow fever be not published without the sanction of the Board of Health. It is proper I should state to you the reasons why such reports should be withheld until the history of each case can be completed. Various opinions prevail respecting the origin, or mode of communication, or spread, of yellow fever, and there are even some physicians who insist upon it that the malady may, and does, exist in the place where the unfortunate victims of the malady chance to sicken. It is true that we occasionally receive cases of yellow fever from the City of New-York. In many instances the patients have been in such condition as to be unable to give us their previous history, in others the history has been found incomplete as respects the exposure which they have experienced, and the places they have frequented. To trace out such cases to their true origin, often requires much time and effort, but in all cases in which we know the patient's history, we find that the malady originated from, and can be traced to, some well known and positive source of imported infection. We have every reason to believe we shall be able to do this in the few cases whose personal history is yet unknown.

Until this is accomplished, I fear any publication of the cases as they stand recorded in the reports furnished from the Hospital, might excite needless anxiety and popular alarm.

I would state that so far as the fever has prevailed among the residents within Quarantine inclosure, every case can be traced directly to the origin. Highly infected goods were landed from the *James H. Gilchrist*, and other vessels, which have probably induced an infected state of the atmosphere in the narrow locality by the water side. Only such persons as have freely exposed themselves in the night air in the locality near the water contracted the malady. The exceptions were one orderly man, who was detailed from the Wards to attend MR. LEARY, [illegible] in the house, when the fever first appeared.

The municipal authorities of New-York will continue to receive from us the same reports of facts that your honorable Board receive from this Hospital. The constituted sanitary authorities of this City are vigilant and faithful, and little doubt that the City will be spared from pestilence. But if such officers are not vigilant, every old junk shop and the seamen's boarding-houses of the lower Wards may become infected places. Submitted by,

Respectfully, your obt. servant,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,

Physician Marine Hospital.

MR. Commissioner PURDY called the attention of the Board to a report in the DAILY TIMES, of Wednesday, that Dr. HARRIS had stated that this Board had withheld sufficient assistance from him in enforcing the Quarantine. He called the attention of the Board to the following quotation:

"Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician, attended a meeting of the Board of Health and indicated a warm approval of the regulations already adopted by them, acknowledging that the measures proposed were necessary, and adding that he was glad to receive the assistance of the local authorities, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration had not placed at the disposal of the Quarantine officers a police force sufficient to prevent persons escaping from the grounds."

This statement of Dr. HARRIS the worthy Commissioner characterized most warmly as being untrue, and quoted the report of the Marine Hospital Committee recommending the confirmation of the employment of all persons named for such offices by Dr. HARRIS. He remarked that the Committee also further state that they are directed by the Board to "withhold no means nor spare any expense" in "providing medical aid and employees o every description to attend the sick in the said Hospital."

The following is the weekly official report:

Number emigrants arrived to Aug. 6, 1856		74,771
Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 13, 1856		7,307
Total		82,078
To same date in 1855		89,101
	1856.	1855.
Inmates in Institu'n at Ward's Island	1,312	2,089
Inmates in Marine Hospital	147	188
Total	1,459	2,171
Overdra t on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,061 07
Receipts to Aug. 6, 1856, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	$165,908 11	
Receipts since, to Aug. 13	13,508 00—	179,416 11
Balance		$116,355 04
Disbursements as per previous account to Aug. 6, 1856	$133,422 38	
Sundry expenses from July 30 to Aug. 6	13,853 02—	147,2?5 ??
Overdraft		$30,920 ?1

The Boiling-Fat Nuisance.

The factory of MR. CHARLES BUCKLAND, of No. 318 West Seventeenth-street, has been presented, among other nuisances, to the attention of the Board of Health, and the following is the first day's evidence on that subject, taken before the Inspector:

Richard Simpson, of No. 312 West Seventeenth-street, deposed that he lives nearly opposite Mr. BUCKLAND's fat-trying factory; he has lived there for the last five years; during that time he has experienced a very disagreeable smell from the place, and he attributes sickness which he designates as "nausea of stomach" to that cause; his family also have suffered from illness, which he similarly refers to the smell from the soap factory; the smell was particularly observable during the whole of the Summer; still, he would not say the smell was unhealthy; he could not say so; he thought his own illness was produced thereby; in the neighborhood there is a brewery and a place where they take off the wool from the skins of sheep; witness did not know of any other soap factory in Seventeenth-street; there is one in Sixteenth-street—a fancy soap factory, kept by a person named JONES; in the rear of the brewery there is a slaughter-house; there are also distilleries and cow-houses in Fifteenth-street.

Witness had signed a petition with his neighbors against this factory; was examined before the Board of Health; has never had occasion to feel the effects of any other establishment than that of the fat-trying factory; cannot repeat or testify as to what he swore before the Board of Health.

John W. Davis, of No. 311 West Seventh-street, deposed that he lives next door to the previous witness, and nearly opposite Mr. BUCKLAND's fat-trying establishment; has experienced there a very disagreeable smell, so intense as to compel him to leave the table when at meals; Mrs. DAVIS has also complained "pretty hard" against the smell; it has not produced in witness any particular illness, but has prevented him from eating—compelled him to leave the table. Being asked whether he thought it dangerous to the public health, witness replied, "I do." Being desired to state other facts within his knowledge, witness said the materials were brought in barrels, he had smelt them [illegible] the street; they smelt very bad.

In cross-examination by counsel, witness said he did not know anything as to the existence of slaughter-houses or wool pulling establishments; there is some kind of factory opposite his house, where he has seen skins taken in; there is another soap establishment on the same block with BUCKLAND's; there are gas works in the neighborhood; witness is employed there; thinks BUCKLAND's place is dangerous to public health, if a man bees he is, often compelled thereby to leave his table; has heard of vomiting as one of the consequences; there is a chimney which possibly may have lately been carried higher; there has been no abatement of the smell since the middle of June; has never been inside the factory.

Alexander McKenzie, No. 311 West Seventeenth-street, lives in same house with Mr. DAVIS, a previous witness; knows the establishment in question; does not think his residence there agrees with his health; there is sometimes a very disagreeable smell occurring, mostly twice in twenty-four hours; has sometimes been made sick at stomach thereby; had good health before he lived there; the smell does not agree with him, but refuses to give or cannot give any opinion as to whether it is generally dangerous to public health; there has been no abatement in intensity of smell since the middle of June; perhaps not quite so frequently; does not know of any other persons being made sick at stomach; has no further complaint or statement to make.

Cross-examined for defendant—Has not been in the building since defendant condensed and burnt up the steam or vapor; does not object to the smell of the adjoining gas house; is a rectifier of spirits; perceives no particular smell from the wool-pulling establishment.

Mr. James Pettigrew stated that he resides at No. 315 West Seventeenth-street, opposite Buckland's factory; knows it well; styles it a soap or tallow-trying establishment; it emits a very disagreeable smell; two of his family have been sick as he believes, from that cause, suffering from a disposition to vomit; in his opinion the factory is detrimental to the public health from that cause; thinks the smell is worse than heretofore.

Cross-examined—Did certainly swear before the Board of Health, that his family had not suffered, but that was some time ago; since that time, the child has been "sick"—the witness using the word "sick" in the sense of "being ill,"—did not define very accurately the nature of the illness; the child among other things, was "sick at the stomach;" his wife also, "did not feel well, was sick at stomach, and vomited; had no doctor.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was interrupted for the sake of examining a witness for the defence, who was proceeding to Albany.

Louis J. Kirk is a Health Warden for the Seventeenth Ward. Has examined the premises within a week past. Was sent there by the City Inspector last Friday. Reported it as though it could be kept cleaner. Witness was told he was sent to examine whether the improvements adopted by Mr. BUCKLAND answered the purpose of lessening the smell. Went on Saturday. Stood within four feet of the vat nearly an hour. Perceived no stench whatever. Found the vat covered and a flue built at the back of the vat, allowing the vapor to pass into the fire. Opened the vat and a bad smell came out of it. Shut it down and in two seconds it disappeared. Thinks the contrivance the best thing he ever saw. In his judgment, as a Health Warden, does not think there is anything detrimental to public health in the way the business is now carried on. The wool-pulling establishment emits some smell.

Evidence for prosecution resumed.

J. S. Brevoort, health warden of the 15th ward, visited Buckland's factory last Monday. When he entered the premises, the alley-ways and floors had been recently cleaned and sanded; on examining the boiler, perceived nothing until removing the cover; the boiler was one-third full, and there was a fire under it; the fat seemed like rotten fat, in a filthy, stinking condition; when the cover was shut down, the smell was not perceptible; the street smelt badly, but whether from the gutters or the chimneys, could not say.

Compton Sharp resides at No. 273 West 18th-st., about 100 yards from Buckland's establishment; it emits a bad smell, often very perceptible in an evening; and occasionally producing in his own instance severe nausea, especially when the wind is southwest; would judge it to be dangerous or detrimental to public health; there has been no abatement of the nuisance lately.

Matthew Allen, of No. 313 West Seventeenth-street, has perceived a bad smell, but does not think himself competent to say positively whether it is calculated to produce injury to the public health.

Wm. S. Martin, of No. 317 West Seventeenth-street, complained that his wife and himself have been made sick and ill from the effects of the smell; thinks it a nuisance detrimental to public health; cannot perceive any abatement since the middle of June; the stench is not constant.

David Slater, No. 303 West Seventeenth-street, gave confirmatory evidence. Keeps a soap and candle factory; does not think a soap and candle factory produces any smell, but Buckland's place is of a different character, and does; his family has been compelled to shut the doors, and leave the neighborhood in an evening on account of the smell, which is mostly worst at that time; have frequently gone away early in the afternoon on account of the smell, returning late at night; thinks it injurious to public health; there has been no material alteration since the middle of June; would like to give his reasons for believing it injurious; in the process of melting fat gaseous matters are given off which in soap-making are converted into ammonia, which is not injurious; thinks that a condenser such as described by counsel would destroy the smell, if it were accurately applied, but does not believe such is actually the case; if fat be placed in barrels in the Summer months it rapidly decomposes, but if an alkali be placed on, or mingled with, the fat, it produces "an ammonia," which is not injurious; the object of melting fat is to throw off the animal matter in order that it (the fat) may not as a whole become putrid; it may be possible by air-tight condensers and a tall chimney to destroy or burn the gases from melting fat; thinks the place was not kept clean, and the smell worse than formerly.

After some conversation it was suggested and agreed that the witness should examine and report his opinion on the condenser fairly at work, and Mr. BUCKLAND promised to avail himself of any suggestions as to its improvement offered by the witness.

A number of witnesses for Mr. BUCKLAND remain to be examined.

The following protest against the legality of these proceedings was offered by counsel for the defendant:

I respectfully beg leave to protest against the constitutionality of the law of the State of New-York, under any provision of which my business at No. 318 West Seventeenth-street is to be broken up, and against your right or authority to proceed and investigate any charges against me, the Board of Health being now in session.

CHAS. BUCKLAND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., City Inspector.

Violation of Quarantine Law.

Yesterday afternoon, U. S. Deputy Marshal HORTON arrested CHARLES ELLIS, first mate of the brig *Magnet*, and ROBERT JONES, a boatman, for violation of the Quarantine laws, in landing from the *Magnet* eighteen barrels of tamarinds without a permit from the Collector or Naval Officer. JONES gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial. The first mate, *in default of bail, was committed to the Eldridge-street Jail*.

Sewers of the City.

The Aldermen Committee on Sewers met yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The only business transacted was deciding to vote concurrence with the Councilmen in minor repairs of several sewers. From a statement made before the Committee, it appears that there are at present in the City 391 sewers completed, whose aggregate length is over one hundred miles. There are between fifty and sixty sewers in process of construction, for which the City has contracted to pay $60,000. Upon two of the sewers—one in Second-avenue, and one in Forty-ninth-street—injunctions have been made.

The John-street Church Case.

In the case of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New-York, and others, vs. BARRON WOOD and others, Judge WHITING, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion to modify the injunction.

Fires.

IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

A ropewalk, owned by WALT & HUBBS, situated at the foot of Fifty-fourth street, was damaged by fire at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

☞ The funeral of the late venerable Commodore BOERUM took place yesterday, from his former residence, No. 136 Bleecker-street.

☞ HENRY R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Fourth Brigade, in place of LEMON, resigned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$1,473,876 ON FREIGHT.

Vigilance Committee Still in Session.

Trial of Judge Terry in Progress.

ESCAPE OF NED M'GOWAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Terrible Conflagrations.

Placerville and Nevada in Ashes.

Reception of the Republican and Democratic Nominations at San Francisco.

RIOT AMONG MINERS AT YREKA.

WAR CLOSED IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

United States Mail Steamer *Ariel*, Lieut. T. T. HUNTER, U. S. N., Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall, Aug. 4, 9½ o'clock P. M., with the passengers, mails, and treasure, brought down by steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port last night.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *Golden Age*, with passengers, United States mails and treasure, sailed from San Francisco July 21st, 2:45 P. M. 28th inst., 8:30 A. M., passed Nicaragua steamer *Cortes*, bound up. Same day, 5 P. M. arrived at Acapulco, and sailed again, same day, 10 P. M., for Panama. 2d inst., 7 P. M., passed steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, bound up. Arrived at Panama 4th inst.

Treasure for New-York	$1,471,?00 ??
Treasure for England	448,466 67
Treasure for Panama	31,500 00
Total Shipment	$1,951,?37 ??

The outward mails and passengers for *Ariel* were dispatched from Panama per steamer *John L. Stephens*, on the 1st inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers all in good health and spirits. The mails, passengers and freight were transported from ocean to ocean in 3½ hours.

All is quiet and peaceable on the Isthmus, and no indication of further outbreak.

The U. S. sloop *St. Mary's* is still at anchor off Panama. The U. S. sloop *Saratoga* is at anchor off Aspinwall. Officers and crews of both ships in good health.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. WHITTEMORE, Messenger of the Panama Railroad Company, for special favors. Also, to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with greatest dispatch.

Treasure List of Steamer Ariel.

Bank of America	$41,000	Newhouse & Spatz	$10,000
Booth & Edgar	1,[illegible]	Order	47,2??
Butcher & Bro.	12,000	James Patrick	[illegible]
C. H. Cummings	[illegible]	Reed & Wade	2,5??
W. T. Coleman & Co.	6,[illegible]	Wm. Seligman & Co.	25,000
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	15,106
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	12?,???	Scholle & Bros.	12,500
R. [illegible] & Bro.	[illegible]	J. Stanwood	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	10?,???	[illegible]	1?,???
Wm. H. Hall	[illegible]	Henry [illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Heller & Co.	11,[illegible]	Weil Bros. & Una	15,000
T J. Sand & Co.	10,[illegible]	Israel E. Wolfe	4,000
Hemburger & Bros.	7,[illegible]	Wellington & Abbott	7,000
E. Kelly & Co.	33,7??	J. B. Weir	4,015
John M. Lodge	17,[illegible]	T. Wattsons & Sons	10,???
Metropolitan Bank	180,[illegible]	G. H. Wines & Co.	14,261
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	2??,???
Amount from San Francisco			$1,471,???

FROM ASPINWALL.

L. Lansburgh	$2,000	D. T. Laumau & Co.	$116
Mosquera & Co.	4??		
Total			$1,473,876

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Vigilance Committee still at work—The Case of Judge Terry—Flight of Ned McGowan—His Capture Probable—Chris. Lilly "Exported"—How the Presidential Nominations were Received—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21, 1856.

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

The events of the past fortnight are not so startling in their character as those that have preceded them. Nevertheless, they are not without much importance and interest. The Vigilance Committee is yet actively at work, and doing much good. Nine-tenths of the people throughout the State acknowledge the necessity of its action, and stand ready to give it material aid if necessary. Since the surrender of the State troops, the Governor has ceased all opposition to the people's tribunal, and its edicts are now recognized as the law of the land. HOPKINS, the victim of Judge TERRY's passion, has had a good many ups and downs the past fifteen days. First it was considered certain he would recover. Then TERRY was haughty and defiant: "If he went out of the Vigilance rooms alive, he would go out as Supreme Judge." He had previously, when HOPKINS' life was despaired of, placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee on condition of his release. HOPKINS being reported better, he withdrew the resignation, after it had been 36 hours under deliberation. In a few days after, HOPKINS was attacked with erysipelas, and his life was again in great danger; when the Governor commenced treating with the Committee for TERRY's life; but the disease taking a favorable turn, the Governor disowned the action of his agents, one of whom was Col. ZABRISKIE, his father-in-law, and a very pretty newspaper discussion has grown up between father and son in consequence. It is but justice to Gov. JOHNSON to say that no positive instructions, or at least no formal ones from him to treat, have been produced. He claims that his friends misunderstood a verbal conversation he had with them on the subject. The Governor, no doubt, is honestly striving to do his duty in these troubles, but he is placed in a very unfortunate predicament, by listening to bad counselors.

FLIGHT OF NED McGOWAN.

On the 8th news reached here from Santa Barbara, that Judge EDWARD McGOWAN had arrived in that place, *en route* for Mexico. McGOWAN, you will recollect, was indicted by the Grand Jury as an accomplice in the murder of JAMES KING of WILLIAM. It appears he had remained concealed in this city for five or six weeks, and had only made up his mind to fly after the Terry affair and the surrender of the Law-and-Order forces. It is astonishing how he could have got 300 miles down the coast by land with so many on the look-out for him. He arrived at Santa Barbara on or about the 4th of July on horseback, but not so completely disguised as to deceive all of his pretended friends. Being completely exhausted from severe travel, and his love of a good meal overcoming his fears, he went straight to the best hotel and ordered a dinner. While the meal in the kitchen progressed [illegible] even [illegible] was at [illegible] that he was on Cash [illegible] while he [illegible] to the [illegible] in which it was supposed he was [illegible], in order to leave his [illegible] under [illegible] being given, the fire [illegible] out, and the [illegible] escaped. As soon as the news reached here [illegible], on the [illegible], the [illegible] *Active*, with thirty Vigilants on board, was dispatched for Santa Barbara, and was towed out of the harbor by the steam-tug *Hercules*. Three days after the *Sea Bird* followed, with an additional force of the Vigilant Police. The *Sea Bird* returned to San Francisco on Friday, the 18th, but without the fugitive. NED, after lying concealed in or out of Santa Barbara a day or two, had procured [illegible], and fled the Mexico, hotly pursued by the Vigilants. At the last accounts he had been heard of by the party in pursuit at the Mission of [illegible], thirty miles below Santa Barbara, which he had left only a few hours in advance of them. He was described as being sick, and nearly broken down, and it was thought he would be easily taken. The Sheriff of Santa Barbara had offered $500 for him dead or alive, which had induced some Indians and Vaqueros to join in the chase. The Vigilants had orders to pursue him even into Mexico, if necessary. It is thought he will be brought up in the *Active*, which was waiting at Santa Barbara, which causes a good many prominent persons to shake in their boots, as they are afraid their go-between will peach if he gets into tight quarters.

TRIAL OF JUDGE TERRY.

Nearly 150 witnesses on both sides have been examined in the case of Judge TERRY, and it is understood his trial is about closed. It is said evidence is on file that he has been engaged in more than twenty fights, assaults and street brawls since he has been in the country. As HOPKINS is now thought to be convalescent, it is possible Judge TERRY will be expelled by this steamer. In that case we shall have no high Court of Appeal, as the third Judge, HEYDENFELDT, is in Europe, and MURRAY cannot act alone. That TERRY will not be allowed to occupy the Supreme Bench again is certain.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Our city and county officials still cling to their offices, notwithstanding the almost unanimous demand that they shall resign. On the evening of the 18th, a mass meeting of not less than 6,000 persons was held, at which resolutions were passed, without a dissenting voice, calling upon them to resign. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, to get the response of the officials. On that evening, a meeting even larger than the former one was convened. The officers, one and all, refused to lay down their commissions. In the early stage of the meeting, two or three hundred of the law-and-order folks, who had mixed in, endeavored to break it up by hooting and howling, and were near succeeding, when suddenly some forty or fifty of the Vigilance Police, with white ribbons in their coats, came on the ground, seized fifteen or twenty of the most noisy, and conducted them to Sacramento tied.

Matters then proceeded quietly. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of their chairman. The prisoners taken were principally clerks and hangers-on of the officials, and twelve or three of them being recognized as old criminals, they will be expelled to-day. Further action will be taken in the matter of the city and county officials, if the Vigilance Committee does not solve the difficulty by expelling the whole in a body.

PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

The Vigilance Committee have 50 persons under arrest, and about half of them have [illegible] for this steamer. Some of the [illegible] last week are of considerable importance. It has always been supposed that the city could prove its title to much of the disputed lands within its boundaries, if the old records of the Mexican Pueblo could be ferreted out. [illegible], formerly a city officer, some months since boldly avowed the possession of these records, asserting he had accidentally discovered them, and unblushingly claiming the proprietorship of the Documents, offered to sell them to the city for $50,000! He had previously offered to sell them to Mayor GARRISON, but Mr. G. thinking them bogus, refused to treat with him. Mr. GREEN delivered a public lecture on the genuineness and importance of these records at Musical Hall just before the organization of the Vigilance Committee, whereupon a Committee was appointed to confer with him, examine the papers, and make a report. This Committee reported the papers to be genuine. Mr. GREEN then got up a petition to which his friends were soliciting signatures, asking a special tax to be assessed upon the citizens to buy the documents. At this stage of the matter, the Vigilance Committee broke up the speculation, by sending thirty horsemen out to Mr. GREEN's residence, near the Mission Dolores, with orders to bring Mr. GREEN, his three brothers and the Pueblo papers, if they could be found, to Fort Vigilance. The work was promptly done, so far as the persons were concerned, and nobody doubts, who knows the winning ways of the Committee, that the papers will be forthcoming. It appears that at the American settlement of San Francisco, these papers were in the hands of their legal custodian, Don TOMASCO VASQUEZ—that GREEN and some of his cronies, by the assistance of a forged order, purporting to be in the name of the city, and by threats, got them out of the hands of Don TOMASCO—and then, with the characteristic hardihood of San Francisco officials, expected to make a fortune out of a State Prison offence.

CHRIS. LILLY SENT AWAY.

CHRIS. LILLY, prize-fighter and shoulder politician, will be in the list of exports by the *Golden Age* to-day.

THE "PIRACY" CASE.

CHARLES E. RAND, charged with piracy in assisting in the late seizure by the Vigilance Committee of State arms on board the schooner *Julia*, has been arrested by the United States Marshal, and gave bonds in $25,000 to answer.

BRACE TO BE HUNG.

PHILANDER BRACE, now in the hands of the Committee for the murder of Captain WEST two years since, has been found guilty, and it is reported will be hung.

IDA VANSARD RELEASED ON BAIL.

IDA VANSARD, of Sacramento, a fancy woman of the town, who killed a woman two years ago, and attempted the life of a man lately, was sentenced for the latter offence to the State Prison for one year, and to a fine of $2,000, has been released by $6,000 bail on a writ of supersedeas, issued by TERRY's associate, Justice MURRAY. Sacramento is indignant.

DRILLING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Vigilance Committee troops drill nightly in regiments, with music. It looks rather odd to see the streets, till 11 or 12 o'clock, full of gleaming bayonets.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

On the 17th, the Board of Supervisors, who are our new rulers de jure, under the Consolidation act, declared the offices of Sheriff, Coroner and Assessor vacant, in default of those officers furnishing the proper bonds in season, and proceeded to a new election. While the balloting was going on, Judge FREELON, on behalf of the Court of Sessions, claimed the right to appoint the Sheriff, and, accordingly, appointed CHARLES L. BROWN, [illegible] to that office. SCANNELL, late Sheriff, will contest the appointment, and perhaps the Board of Supervisors may also appoint a [illegible].

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Expected Settlement of the Central American Question.

The British Press on the American View of Privateering.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

Particulars of the Outbreak in Italy.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.

THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The *Canada* arrived at her dock, Boston, at an early hour yesterday morning. Her mails reached this City yesterday afternoon.

We publish below details of the news, a summary of which has been already telegraphed from Halifax. There is little additional intelligence.

The latest news from Spain is derived from the *Moniteur*—an authority, however, not to be implicitly relied on. It avers that, according to the accounts received by the French Government, order is being restored everywhere, except at Saragossa. The insurgents there were deserting in very great numbers.

It is generally believed that O'DONNELL will not be able to maintain the position he now occupies.

Details of the outbreak at Massa Carrara, on the frontiers of Parma have come to hand. The movement, as before reported, was an insignificant one.

The London *Daily News* has an article, which we copy, concerning the expected settlement of the Central American question. Great Britain, it says, will give up the Bay Islands to Honduras.

The *Times*, in an article on the question of the Sound Dues, says that the compensation to Denmark ought to close the matter at once and forever, and not, like the plan of paying at the ports of clearance or discharge, leave the amount to grow with the increase of trade till it might well happen that foreign nations might have the honor of defraying the whole expense of government and defence in the little kingdom of Denmark. England, it says, had better pay a round sum to be quit of the tax altogether.

The London *Star* has an article supporting the American view on the subject of Privateering.

The Indian Mail had brought an account of a frightful earthquake and volcanic eruption in the Moluccas, by which 3,000 persons lost their lives.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Expected Settlement of the Central American Question

From the London Daily News.

Although the passage in the Queen's speech [illegible] dissipates the reports that Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS had actually concluded a new Treaty on that much perplexed but really very simple question, we are entitled to infer from it that *the negotiations are considerably advanced*. Such in point of fact is, we believe, the case. Commencing the discussion with a sincere and hearty desire to arrive at the only rational conclusion that could enter the minds of conscientious and really responsible negotiators, Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS have, it is understood, given themselves [illegible] about referring any of the points in dispute either to a third power, or a board of scientific men, but have taken into their own hands a settlement of the whole question. For this purpose the representative of a third State has been admitted into their negotiations and deliberations—the Minister of the Republic of Honduras—and his admission leads irresistibly to the conclusion that England, instead of "scattering to the winds the CLAYTON-BULWER Convention, whatever the consequences," as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* recommends, *is about to pursue the far more sensible policy of transferring the Bay Islands, which she does not want, to the State of Honduras*, which they geographically and properly belong to.

The real question ought not to be one of antiquarian research, whether Belize did or did not belong to the Vice-Royalty of Yucatan, and whether Bay Islands were or were not dependencies of Belize. The world and its affairs are past such inquiries. The inquiry which all mankind is concerned in is, how to get a neutral and a free route made across Central America. The best contribution England can at present make towards its solution is to hand the Bay Islands, on terms compatible with its honor, and the protection, safety and good government of those who have as British [illegible] settled there, over to the State of Honduras—Honduras on its part giving to England guarantees in respect of their population, and in respect to the neutrality and freedom of the railway, to promote which England makes so substantial a contribution. That route once accomplished and constructed, and Greytown established as a free port and independent republic, under the protection of the maritime powers, England will have done more to promote and extend the commerce and civilization of the world than she could by [illegible] defending a defective title at Ruatan or obstinately adhering to an obsolete protectorate over Mosquitia.

This, we have reason to believe, is the spirit in which Lord CLARENDON has met Mr. DALLAS, and if that spirit be fully and freely responded to by the United States negotiator, we may reasonably [illegible] that the disputes between England and America will shortly be settled on a foundation in the stability of which all the world will be interested; that the concluding act of President PIERCE's Government will go far towards saving it from final reprobation; while England will have given the world a noble example of moderation, and United States orators be deprived for a season of the luxury of declaiming against our grasping ambition.

Relations between the United States and Great Britain.

From the London Times, July 31.

The recent accounts from the United States prove how truly wise has been the policy that preferred enduring an affront to encountering a war. The tone of the New-York papers assures us that, so far from being compromised by allowing Mr. DALLAS to remain, the character of this country and the dignity of its Government have risen considerably in the estimation of the American people. Nor could it be otherwise. Mr. MARCY has represented that class of feelings in America which were [illegible] occasionally met the jealous susceptibilities of the younger branch of our family. He had adopted as his symbol the vindication of that national irritability which we so often see typified among ourselves in the demeanor of the collateral to the [illegible] representatives of the common ancestor. We had provoked; they had smarted. We had at different times and seasons censured and condemned; they had retorted and recriminated in return, [illegible] angry at our occasional [illegible] and at our general [illegible]. Mr. MARCY, [illegible] which both parties knew how to appreciate, seized an opportunity for twisting a difficulty into an embarrassment and fomenting a difference into a quarrel. A few more strokes of the pen, a few more blustering speeches on the one side and a little dogged obstinacy on the other, and at this moment 30,000,000 of British subjects would have been equipping the materials for carrying destruction among 27,000,000 of kindred people on the other side of the Atlantic. This has been prevented, and the [illegible] in the tendency to war has been [illegible] by those whose language had certainly been not the less provoking of the two, and whose calculations of success were expressed in a tone as unflattering and as unconciliatory to us as possible, but by that power which, having once apologized, was called upon to make new concessions at the moment that it possessed the material resources for imposing conditions on others. England behaved like the head of the family in one of our national comedies, who, after being insulted by some of the younger branches, smothers his impatient desire for summary castigation, slaps his legs, and exclaims, [illegible]

That this moderation will be universally appreciated throughout the United States we do not venture to hope. There are too many elements at work among the very mixed population of that country—elements of race, sentiment, and passion—to admit of such moderation being admired without exception, or proposed for future imitation. There is that strong element of continental discontent—a compound of Gallic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian Radicalism—which is continually recruiting the society of the States—an element made up of all hatreds and dislikes, over which predominate hatred and dislike of England, as the representative of temperate government and balanced authority; then, also, there is the Irish element, kept alive by a continual influx of those impulsive Celts who have a knack of succeeding everywhere better than in their own country; then, again, there is that more political element made up of the native Yankee and Southerner, each of whom fosters a traditionary animosity against England. All these sections and factions will regret that the chance of a collision with England has not been turned to better account. But, after full allowance for their influence and power, we believe that the majority of the citizens of the States entirely concur with the New-York papers in their estimate of the moderate and pacific views which the English Government has entertained on this question. Those among them who are not blinded by an impetuous love of military glory or by a hereditary animosity will thank us for a policy which, while it has saved two kindred people from an effusion of blood, which would have combined the horrors of civil with the magnitude of foreign war, has also saved them from that prospective hatred and vindictiveness which must have resulted from any issue of such a struggle, and must have sown the seeds of another more dreadful conflict. Nor can they, as free and rational men, fail to recognize the gain which accrues to the cause of freedom and good government throughout the civilized world from the maintenance of a good understanding between England and her American offspring. England and the States—what do they represent? A common language, common institutions, a polity which, if not identical in detail, is at all events based upon the same principles and extends the same rights—a freedom of thought, action, and speech, which no other form of government either acknowledges or permits. That two such countries, united by such ties, and guaranteeing to the human race privileges which elsewhere are either destroyed or suspended, should be brought into the arena of internecine strife, and should expend in mutual injury the resources and the powers which might be so advantageously combined for the succour of struggling liberty and the salvation of oppressed nationalities—no event could so fully satisfy the most earnest prayers of autocrat and despot as this. It would be tantamount to extinguishing every hope and aspiration after freedom which may be still cherished among the depressed peoples of the world. No; let Englishmen and *Americans agree to differ as much as they choose* on minor matters—let the whole field of silver-forkery and etiquette be kept open for their disputes or their caricature—let us condemn their toleration of Slavery, and let them deride our toleration of official patronage; but let us both agree on this point, viz.: that to carry our differences to the fearful arbitrament of arms would be an irremediable injury to humanity and civilization, and a cause of boundless rejoicing to every bigot and despot, civil or ecclesiastical, all over the world.

We trust that we shall not be misunderstood by those whom our remarks mainly concern. We deprecate a war with America, and we deprecate it through fear not of what she can do against us, but what we can both do against each other. We are now prepared, in arms and men, for a longer and more trying war than any which is likely to fall to our lot. We learn, too, that the States are not so unprepared as Mr. BRIGHT and his followers are in the habit of telling us. It is the boast of the "States" that they are a nation of soldiers—volunteer soldiers; that from one end of the Union to the other they could raise an army of not much less than 1,000,000 men. Of course, this army could not be so concentrated or manoeuvred with such ease as a smaller one; it would be difficult to feed and keep together; but, after exhausting criticism on its efficiency, one thing is very clear—that the amount of injury which we might reciprocally inflict would be incalculable. We have in one instance forborne from returning a blow that was aimed at our national self-love. We trust that, in the one remaining cause of dispute between us, *the American Government will imitate the example which we have set, and forbear from pressing to a desperate consummation questions which admit of a pacific and equitable solution.*

The United States and the Sound Dues.

From the London Post.

It is satisfactory to learn that the differences between the United States and Denmark on the subject of those dues are likely to be soon arranged, if they have not already been so. It will be borne in mind that the treaty between the two countries expired last month, and that it was then renewed only for another year. The Cabinet of Washington refused to send a representative to the Commission which lately sat at Copenhagen, but since Denmark has put forward her plan for a final redemption of the Sound dues, America has intimated her willingness to become a party to the proposed arrangement. She has offered to pay her share of the redemption money in the same proportion as the other maritime powers which were represented in the Danish capital, and it is understood that this offer has been accepted. We confess that, considering the position taken up by the United States with reference to this question a few months since, we are not a little surprised that they should now consent to recognize the validity of the Danish claims. We could have no more convincing proof that the latter are both just in principle and moderate in amount.

Maritime Law and the American Government.

From the London Star.

The influence exerted by the new world upon the traditional policy of the old is not a grateful topic to the governing classes of Europe, and hence they say as little as possible about it. It is with the greatest reluctance, indeed, that they can be brought to acknowledge the fact every day forced upon their attention, that—without mixing ostensibly and formally in the politics of Europe—the mere existence of powerful communities that have sprung into vigorous life on the other side of the Atlantic must, for the future, enter as an essential element into the account whenever the affairs of the civilized world have to be adjusted. Few people are aware, for example, that the new principle which the belligerents in the late war adopted towards neutral powers at sea arose out of representations made by the United States, to the effect that "the right of search," for which we did battle with them in 1812, would no longer be submitted to. Nothing was said by our statesmen or diplomatists of the real motive which induced our Government to "suspend," during the war with Russia, the exercise of its old "belligerent rights;" and as our people know nothing of the secret correspondence that was carried on between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, they have, of course, considered this more humane and courteous treatment which neutral flags have received, during the late war, as an act of homage on our part to the advanced civilization of the age.

The Americans are now taking another step in a path which, we predict, the rest of the world will be induced to follow, and from which we can foresee far greater consequences to the interests of civilization and humanity than from anything else likely to spring out of the blood and smoke of the siege of Sebastopol. It will be remembered that, at the late Peace Conference in Paris, a declaration was signed, pledging the great Powers of Europe to exert their influence to put down the practice of privateering in case of future wars between maritime States, and the Governments represented at that Conference undertook to invite the powers not represented there to become parties to the agreement. It appears, by late intelligence from Washington, that the American Government have met the invitation with a counter proposal, offering to go a great deal farther, and put down the robbery of private property at sea altogether. *And we have not the slightest doubt that, eventually, the European powers will be compelled to acquiesce in this overture*, for, as the United States are now the greatest maritime nation in the world, as measured by the only real standard, their mercantile tonnage, there can be no durable international law enacted to which they are not assenting parties.

The Americans say, and say truly: "We have no large fleets of war-vessels like England and France; we have only one line-of-battle ship in commission. In case of war, therefore, we must rely on our merchant vessels for carrying on operations, at least for the first six or twelve months; and we should call upon our citizens to turn every private ship into a vessel of war. These you call privateers, but their mission would be precisely that of your navy, and imperial navies—to capture or destroy everything afloat belonging to the enemy; and where is the difference in the scale of justice, morality, or reason, between doing these acts by means of vessels built expressly for the purpose, or by others which were originally designed for better uses?" There is no answering this logic, for the common sense and the natural conscience of mankind are on its side.

But the American Government does not stop here. "If," say they, "you are sincere in wishing to put down privateering, abolish the piratical system on which it subsists; treat private property at sea on the same principle of inviolability by which it is now everywhere guarded, in civilized warfare, on land. Why should the merchandise of a private citizen be safe from spoliation by an army when found in his warehouse on shore, and not be equally secure from plunder by a navy when in his floating warehouse at sea?" Again there is no answering this reasoning. Indeed, no attempt is made by writers on the law of nations to assign any ground for the distinction hitherto drawn between private property on land and private property on sea, except the arbitrary ground of custom, a plea which, if we ascend a little further back in the history of the world, may be urged with equal force in defence of a hundred other barbarous usages in war which have been gradually abolished by the general consent of mankind. And as the present proposal comes from a power which can insist upon being dealt with according to rules of fairness and justice, there is little doubt that it will ultimately become the international law of the civilized world. The consequences will be vast and almost incalculable.

We shall have to recur, again and again, to the bearings of this question on the interests of peace and humanity. Meanwhile we draw the attention of our readers to what is going on, with this single word of comment, that second only to the regret we *feel that England has not had the honor of propounding this new doctrine, would be our sorrow to find that she sets herself in unavailing opposition to its adoption.*

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Insurrection.

From the London Daily News, July 31.

At length there is intelligence of considerable importance from Spain. The insurrection, so far from being nearly put down, as the Madrid journals have for several days been pretending, is evidently spreading and assuming formidable proportions.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th admits that "there are still several towns in the province of Granada in a state of insurrection," but it professes to feel no uneasiness at the fact, which it attributes solely to the circumstance of the troops being without a leader, Gen. BLANCO having been "most unexpectedly" taken prisoner by the insurgents at Jaen. Private letters, however, put the affair in a very different light.

It appears that at Granada the National Guard, *having obtained permission from the Captain-General* to assemble, immediately assumed a *hostile attitude. The troops sent against them* "showed so much indecision," (that is the expression used by a party favorable to O'DONNELL,) that the Captain-General felt it necessary to "consent to an armistice of six days." In other words, he was constrained to allow the insurrection to organize itself. The National Guards put themselves in communication with various neighboring localities, where risings took place, and Gen. BLANCO, who had been sent by Government to supersede the Captain-General on account of the "weakness" shown by the latter, was taken prisoner by the brothers MERINO while attempting to reach his post. At Malaga the troops joined the National Guards, and headed by the civil Governor made their *pronunciamento* against the *coup d'état*. It is, however, reported that all the officers above the rank of *chef de bataillon* withdrew from their men. The latest news represents Almeri and Jaen as still maintaining a hostile attitude.

Letters from Barcelona of the 26th, received at Marseilles, state that General ZAPATERO held the town with a force of about twelve thousand men, and that the streets had "nearly" resumed their ordinary appearance. The "greater part" of the factory operatives had returned to their work. Many, however, had "followed the insurgents," who have left the town, and, joined by the peasantry, scour the country, having for their headquarters the mountains in the neighborhood of Barcelona. This is exactly what was feared. At the date of the 26th it was stated in Barcelona that Saragossa, having received from various quarters detachments of regular troops which had "pronounced" against the Government, formed a stronghold of resistance. It was added that the peasants of Lower Arragon were still marching in large numbers to join the insurrection at Saragossa, just as those of Catalonia rallied around Barcelona. These accounts go to corroborate the statements as to the formidable numbers of General FALCON's forces made by the *Moniteur* a few days ago—a statement which it has never retracted, although it has published less authentic intelligence not easily reconcilable with it. It is quite clear by this time that the stories of General FALCON having fled, of General DULCE having opened fire on Saragossa several days ago, and of his being in a condition to cut off the supply of provisions from the insurgent garrison, were all inventions of O'DONNELL's party.

The *Sémaphore*, of Marseilles, says: The Spanish packet *El Vifredo*, which left Barcelona on the morning of the 26th, has arrived. The following is a summary of the principal news: "Barcelona has returned to its normal condition; most of the factories have resumed work. Sixteen thousand troops are concentrated in the town, under the command of General ZAPATERO, Governor of Catalonia. If, however, the town is calm, the same cannot be said of the environs. The insurgents who were driven out on the 21st spread themselves over the country, raised the peasantry, and are at this moment encamped with them in the mountains. According to letters from Saragossa arrived at Barcelona at the moment of the departure of the *El Vifredo*, the number of the rebels was constantly increasing in consequence of the defection of some regiments in Arragon, and of the arrival of the peasants, who, as at Barcelona, made common cause with the insurgents. The Queen's troops sent from Madrid had not yet arrived."

A letter in the *Presse* says: "Two days ago the Queen, obeying the suggestions of those by whom she is surrounded, frankly demanded from Marshal O'DONNELL the return of her mother. The Minister only replied by a respectful silence."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, in a letter dated July 24, says that he is positively informed that it is the intention of the Government to regard the Constituent Cortes as defunct, and offically to proclaim their dissolution as soon as order shall have been reëstablished. The Government will not think of convening a new Constituent Assembly to deliberate upon the future Constitution of the country, but will impose upon it either the Constitution of 1837 or the Constitution of 1845; but which of these has not yet been determined. If the Constitution of 1837 be adopted, a modification of it will be made by changing the elective charter of the Senate; if the Constitution of 1845 be preferred, an article will be added to it securing the immunity of certain individuals, with a provision for completely extinguishing the liberty of the press.

It is said by the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance*, that NARVAEZ, on his way back to Paris, traveled in the same railway carriage with OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, and that they were engaged in earnest conversation all the way. Lord HOWDEN, he says, is still at Paris.

Barcelona.

PARTICULARS OF THE STRUGGLE.

The London *Daily News* has published the following letter, emanating from one who participated in the struggle which he narrates:

"BARCELONA, July 28, Evening.—ZAPATERO has held good to the last. The Constitutionalists have thrown up the game for the time, and the sword rules at Barcelona. The partial manifestations of the 18th, intended to give the troops upon whom we relied the opportunity to pronounce, failed completely. The superior officer, who, the evening before, at the meeting of the militia chiefs, promised to come over to us with his battalion, did not appear at the head of his troops, (I have heard this morning that he was confined to barracks and put under surveillance.) The command had been given to other officers. The militia of the 1st and 18th, who were instructed to engage in a light skirmish, after which the troops were to join the defenders of the barricades—these militiamen, seeing that the firing was vigorously kept up by the army, thought themselves betrayed, and retired. Some individuals taken by the soldiers had, it was said, been put to death. The most sinister rumors circulated all the 19th. It was impossible to direct the movement. The thirst of vengeance alone animated the militia. Five battalions would no longer listen to the advice of the leaders of the movement, and barricades were erected in the town, at the points where the struggle has been generally maintained. After being obstinately defended, they were carried by the troops, who penetrated into the houses and thence fired on the militia. During three days the struggle continued, without any concert on the part of the brave defenders of liberty, and it was not until the fourth day that the Junta took upon it to direct the movement. If on the first day Don —— had been free and kept in his command, he would have carried his troops along with him, and fraternized with the militia; the pseudo-progressists among the garrison, encouraged by the example, would have come over to us, and we should have triumphed. But when ZAPATERO had compromised the troops by the military execution of the prisoners, no hope remained of inducing them to pronounce. A terrible butchery was the consequence, and, although the Junta spared no exertion to cause its plan to be adopted, the fury of the militia engaged drowned all reason. As you may easily conceive, the brave citizens of Barcelona have done prodigies of valor. A woman in the Rue de l'Union, after seeing the heroic defenders of the barricades fall one after another, long maintained the struggle, herself firing, and succeeded in effecting her retreat with the last survivors, after having carried away the dead bodies, and having saved all the wounded. But how much blood has been spilt in vain? Had the plan of the Junta been been adopted the loss of so many brave defenders of liberty and of progress would have been spared. From the second day we knew that MONTJUICH would side with ZAPATERO; that the garrison of the town would not pronounce. The *tejedores*, (weavers,) on being sounded, had declared that they would take no part in the movement unless the Junta adopted a war cry, which would have spoilt everything; the same answer was made by the mechanics to the overtures of the Junta. In place of imitating the wise course of Saragossa, which rested entirely upon the Constitution, and rallied round the *liberador*, (ESPARTERO,) the bravest of our people wished to go so far that the Junta was compelled to refuse its concurrence. Hence, setting aside those whom revolutionary feelings carried away, those who cannot bear the firing, or smell powder without being intoxicated, not one joined in the combat, which was sustained by the militia alone. San Augustin furnished not a single combatant. But I return to a plan of the Junta. To make the militia descend into the streets, when that portion of the army which was considered certain had pronounced to engage along the whole line, to maintain it with such energy as to give the other bodies the opportunity of joining us, and thus compel ZAPATERO to shut himself up in the citadel, and thus remain masters of the city until events brought the capitulation of the citadel and of Montjuich. If, after the first attack, all the troops remained under the orders of ZAPATERO, to retire into the country, where, from all quarters, arrive promises of *pronunciamento*. The uncontrollable fury of some battalions prevented until the fourth day the execution of this plan, and by allowing ZAPATERO—in consequence of the greatness and obstinacy of the struggle—to adopt terrible repressive measures, the future means of resistance were compromised. This is our present position. *The soldiers of liberty, who would have* been able for some time longer to continue the *struggle at Barcelona, have retreated to the country.* Mataró Manresa, Villafranca, Igualada, almost all the towns of importance, are with us. In all the *pueblos* of the environs—Badalona, Molins del Rey, San Andres, &c.—we have none but friends. General ——, who resigned at Madrid, is expected every moment to take the direction of the movement in Catalonia, and to open communications with Arragon. But how many brave men, sacrificed in these bloody days, will never see the approaching triumph of the holy cause of progress! ZAPATERO renews, at Barcelona, the system of terror of the Baron DE MEER and the Conde DE ESPAÑA. The militia is disarmed. Hundreds of honorable citizens have been arrested. They say that several have been shot. We know not where those are who are still alive. We have news from Tarragona, where the instructions of the Junta were completely obeyed. After the demonstration, the troops not having adopted the movement, all struggle ceased, expecting the time when the triumph shall have been organized throughout. The last news from Arragon is excellent.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A dispatch from Barcelona, dated the 29th July, says, that on the 28th 17 insurgents were shot for the assassination of Colonel OLVIEDO on the 19th.

The *Sémaphore*, of Marseilles, says: "The Spanish packet *El Vifredo*, which left Barcelona on the morning of the 26th, has arrived. The following is a summary of the principal news: Barcelona has returned to its normal condition; most of the factories have resumed work. 16,000 troops are concentrated in the town, under the command of General ZAPATERO, Governor of Catalonia. If, however, the town is calm, the same cannot be said of the environs. The insurgents who were driven out on the 21st, spread themselves over the country, raised the peasantry, and are at this moment encamped with them in the mountains. According to letters from Saragossa, arrived at Barcelona at the moment of the departure of the *El Vifredo*, the number of the rebels was continually increasing, in consequence of the defection of some regiments in Aragon, and of the arrival of the peasants, who, as at Barcelona, made common cause with the insurgents. The Queen's troops, sent from Madrid, had not yet arrived."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from the French Consul to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

BARCELONA, Tuesday, July 29—3 P. M.

Order continues to reign at Barcelona. The whole of Catalonia is in the power of the Queen's troops. The militia of Girona, like the militia in other localities, give up their arms, disperse, and return to their homes.

Saragossa.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

From Arragon, although the telegraph is now at work, we have no news of the slightest interest. Troops must be arriving near Saragossa, and the truce of five days must shortly expire, so we may expect to hear something decisive very shortly. It is said that the Saragossans have dug ditches and made other preparations indicative of an intention obstinately to defend themselves, but it is still hoped that, when they become acquainted will all that has passed, and that the rest of Spain, with insignificant exceptions, has submitted to the Government, they will not prolong a resistance which may lead to much bloodshed, but hardly to their ultimate triumph.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following as the latest telegraphic dispatches officially received:

MADRID, Wednesday, July 30.

The authority of the Government of the Queen is recognized throughout the whole of Spain, with the exception of the interior of the town of Saragossa. Important intelligence is hourly expected.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Wednesday, July 30.

By a dispatch dated this day, Gen. ECHAGUE announces that Gen. DULCE is at La Muela, two leagues from Saragossa. There is no news.

The Rising at Corunna.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Madrid papers bring us full accounts of the occurrences at Corunna, in the form of a dispatch from General VASALLO, now commanding there. They are not important, the total loss having been two men killed and two wounded, and the National Guards having given up their arms on receiving intelligence of the result of the contest at Madrid; but they are curious as an illustration of the state of the Spanish army, and of the dangerous tendency of its officers to postpone discipline to political considerations. The Captain-General of the Province was absent on a tour of inspection when news came of the change of ministry and the proclamation of martial law, but the *segundo cabo*, or second in command, published the proclamation notwithstanding the opposition of the civil governor, and reported what he had done to his chief, who promptly returned to Corunna, and who, almost immediately on his arrival, sounded General VASALLO and the commanding officers of the various arms with respect to a *pronunciamiento* in favor of ESPARTERO, to which he himself evidently inclined. They all refused to join in any such demonstration, whereupon the captain-general, in accord with the civil governor, and having the regiments of Cantabria, quartered in the neighborhood, disposed to back him, was about to make a manifestation, when General VASALLO, supported by the chiefs of corps, resolved to take the command out of his hands. "A moment afterwards," he says, "the captain-general was decorously arrested, measures were taken to combat the insurrection, and an attempt was made to arrest the civil governor, which failed, however, with the loss of life already mentioned. From this we see how fatal the political practices common in Spain are to all military discipline. It is the old story, twenty times repeated in less than as many years. The superior officers of the Spanish army are all political partisans before they are soldiers.

Preparatory to the late crisis all the important posts had been packed by O'DONNELL, and in those few cases where he had been compelled to appoint or retain a captain general of a province who was not devoted to him, he took good care that his second in command should be of a better kidney, and ready "decorously" to arrest his superior so soon as it seemed advisable for the interests of his patron.

The Rising in Granada and Malaga.

From the Madrid Gazette, July 25.

Malaga has pronounced, the civil governor, DOMINGO VELO, having placed himself at the head of the movement. The deputy-commander of Granada [illegible] on the 22d, that several chiefs and officers of the garrison of Malaga, who remained faithful to the Government, had arrived in that city. The second battalion of Arragon, the greatest part of the artillery, and a detachment of the civic guard, had retired into the castle of Gibralfaro. The revolutionary junta having prohibited the entrance of provisions into the castle, the commander of the royal troops, after proclaiming martial law, threatened to bombard the town if the junta maintained its decision. This energetic attitude produced the desired effect. The Carabineers had left Malaga, with their chiefs, for Estepona, being told that Granada had likewise pronounced. The Captain-General *ad interim* had since ordered them to join him at Granada, where they were expected on the 24th. The Almeria mail, due some days, has arrived, but brings no news. A column, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had left Valencia for Villaverde, where Brigadier DAMATO is concentrating forces to operate against TERUEL, which had declared against the Government. Notwithstanding the disarmament of the National Guard of Seville, some disturbances took place on the 23d at the gates of the city. Some of the revolters were killed, and order was reëstablished.

Alleged Suppression of the Insurrection.

From the Moniteur.

Private dispatches from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., transmitted by the telegraph, bring the following news: All the provinces of Spain recognise the authority of Government, except Saragossa. The resistance offered by some localities in the centre and the east lasted only for the time necessary to dispel the errors respecting facts, which had inspired the revolutionists with hopes of success. The disarming of the national militia is going on at all points, and the army shows itself everywhere valiant and loyal. The Government is engaged with the task of superseding weak or negligent authorities, without distinction of party. The Queen requires union and activity in every branch of the public administration. The letters sent by the correspondents of the French press are said to be in general inexact, and what they state respecting the strength of the insurrection at Saragossa is exaggerated. The rumors spread abroad about the discord and disunion in the Cabinet are entirely destitute of foundation. The troops of Generals DULCE and ECHAGUE are before Saragossa. The majority of the inhabitants of this city wish to surrender. An excited minority, belonging to the lowest ranks of society, alone endeavors to resist. *The Government is devoting itself, before* everything else, to the maintenance of public order. *General ESPARTERO is living tranquilly at* Madrid, and is not molested.

The Government at Madrid.

O'DONNELL'S POSITION.

A correspondence in the *Presse*, dated Madrid, July 28, says: "Marshal O'DONNELL finds all parties against him. He has to contend with the Progressists and the Moderates. He must already see that the Cabinet which he has formed can only be a Ministry of transition—the stepping-stone to a definitive Government, of which NARVAEZ will be the head. This is evident, logical, fatal. Wherever O'DONNELL turns he finds a critical situation. If, on the other hand, he would govern constitutionally with the Cortes, on what benches would he find a majority to support him, and to reply to the interpellations which would be addressed to him? How could he explain and justify his conduct? What guarantee can he have that he may not be overturned by an adverse vote, which might even go the extent of impeachment? But if, on the other hand, he would govern unconstitutionally, without the Cortes, what security has he that he will not be ignominiously dismissed by the Court, which can never forget the humiliating defeat which he inflicted upon it in 1854? Thus, whichever way he turns, O'DONNELL sees before him an abyss. He has no option between the two courses of retiring in obedience to a hostile vote of the Cortes, or yielding to a dismissal if he should venture to thwart the power which would have shot him in 1854 if his insurrectionary movement had not succeeded. This situation is so complicated that although on the first blush it would appear that O'DONNELL is all powerful and ESPARTERO a nullity, one must be blind not to see that the latter is in reality in a much stronger position than the former. ESPARTERO has not quitted Madrid. He resides in a house next door to the office of the journal called *El Leon Espagnol*, a paper which represents the old school of pure Moderates. In a recent conversation between the manager of this paper, Don J. DE LA VEGA, and Marshal ESPARTERO, the latter declared repeatedly that he had done all in his power to prevent an armed resistance."

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES IN THE CABINET.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is no secret here that the resignations of Señor OLOZAGA, and of the Secretary of Embassy, Señor ESPAÑA, were sent in on the very first news of the events at Madrid, but that (although much more than the necessary time has since elapsed) no reply has been received on the subject from the Government of General O'DONNELL. The alleged offer of the Paris Embassy to General NARVAEZ made it appear probable that it was decided to remove the present Ambassador; but I yesterday informed you that no such offer had been made to the Duke of VALENCIA. The feeling here seems to be that the probabilities are in favor of Señor OLOZAGA's resignation being refused, and of his being requested to retain his post. There are various reasons for this belief. Independently of the impossibility of finding him a successor at once of equal ability and equally familiar with the state of the relations between the French and Spanish Governments, and of the various questions pending between them, it is clear that if O'DONNELL desires to govern by the support of the Progresistas—and of this there now appears to be scarcely a doubt—the difficulty of conciliating that party would be greatly augmented by an open rupture with one of its most important members. Certain personal animosities, even in a very high quarter, might be expected to urge his dismissal; but before yielding to these the Spanish Government would doubtless anxiously weigh the difference between securing his support and encountering his opposition—the latter especially formidable in the Cortes, where his ready eloquence and parliamentary experience render him so formidable an adversary. If O'DONNELL, then, seeks the aid of the Progresistas, he will hardly willingly deprive himself of the support of Señor OLOZAGA; and if the programme of government he submits to them be such as to satisfy that party and secure him their support, there is no manifest reason why the present Ambassador at Paris should not be induced to withdraw his resignation. It is reported to-day that Señor OLOZAGA has received a communication from a person at Madrid, who, although not a member of the Cabinet, occupies a most important office, and is highly influential both with the Ministers and the Court, urging him not to insist upon resigning his present functions. I give this merely as a report, but as one that appears to me not unlikely to be well founded.

THE OUTBREAK IN ITALY.

Particulars of the Émeute at Massa Carrara.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

This morning the Sardinian Government received a telegraphic dispatch from Sarzana, stating that about 200 persons with arms had during the night crossed the Modenese frontier near there, crying "Viva VITTORIO EMMANUELE, Re d'Italia!" They are said to have been furnished with arms in the Ducal territory, near Massa, where they joined a still larger body of insurgents already assembled; but, as they cut the telegraph wires in their passage, we are still without authentic particulars of their movements. I have already sent you a dispatch by telegraph announcing this fact; but as messages containing political news are not allowed to be forwarded without express permission of the Government, and as all the Ministers were out of town until a late hour at Pollenzo, where His Majesty held a council, it did not arrive, I fear, to be of any use for publication to-day.

As soon as the above information reached Sarzana and Spezzia from the gendarmes on the frontier, who had succeeded in arresting a few of those forcing their way over, troops were immediately put in motion from those places for their assistance, and two steamers were sent down from Genoa in the course of the day, with other reinforcements. Opinion here is, of course, much divided as to the cause of this outbreak—some maintaining it to have been instigated by Austrian agents, while others hold that it is purely and simply one of MAZZINI'S and [illegible], and the result of [illegible]. Both sides have much apparent reason for their views, for the Austrian Government evidently has more to gain by disturbances in that quarter at present, as they would afford it a plausible excuse for again occupying the Modenese territory, and forming a cordon of troops all along the Piedmontese frontier, from Piacenza to Massa, and the advocates of this opinion go so far as to declare that one or more persons known to be employed by the Milan Police will be found among the rioters.

On the other hand, it is said that Austria has no need of such far-fetched pretexts to justify her proceedings, if she has really determined on so extreme a measure as placing a cordon round Piedmont, and that seeing what insane acts MAZZINI and his lieutenants have already been guilty of, there is no reason to suppose they required any incitement from other parties to commit this. Without more light on the subject it is impossible to arrive at a fair judgment between these adverse views, but at the same time there are three collateral facts which certainly seem to give additional weight to the former opinion. The latest accounts from Parma, for instance, inform us that so far from there being any prospect of evacuation of the Parmesan dominions by the Austrian troops, the Austrian military authorities there had been making arrangements of a permanent nature. A military chancellerie has been established there by them, which would have the effect of causing all orders, courts-martial, &c., to be referred to the commandant-in-chief, Marshal RADETZKY, so that in fact, the Government of Parma would be immediately under the control of the marshal, instead of being directed by one of his Generals. Austrian troops have also for some time been collected along the left bank of the Po, and are now prepared to cross it, it is said, at four different points, and Count CRENNEVILLE has always expressed most ominous previsions, ever since his first difference with the Regent, that it would be necessary for Austria to occupy the whole duchy for its more effectual protection. However illiberal it may appear, therefore, towards the Austrian Government, it is not possible to avoid having strong misgivings as to its designs in all these preparations, and the delicate position in which it is placed in relation to the French Government seems to suggest a reason for its using the elaborate machinery of intrigue to give a color to its acts. It may be objected that no respectable Government would have recourse to such vile means to obtain its object; but unless history has been most unjust to the [illegible] institution, it has not hesitated before now to avail itself of far baser expedients even when they suited its purpose.

I understand that both the French and English ministers at this court were at Spezzia this morning, having gone there from Savona, in the yacht of the former. Count CAVOUR is also away at the Lago Maggiore; but this news will probably bring them all back sooner than they intended, at least for a time. The Marquis SAULI, the Sardinian Minister at the Tuscan, Modenese, and Parmesan Courts, has been instructed to visit Modena and Parma, and has left Florence for that purpose."

A letter from Turin, dated the 27th July, which has been received in Paris, says: "Rumors of an insurrectionary movement on Tuscany circulated here last evening, without exciting any alarm, it being known that the Ambassadors of England and France had recently repaired to Spezzia, and that our Government was apprised of what was going on in that direction. The Government had, in effect, been warned that a revolutionary attempt would be made at the extreme frontier of the Duchy of Modena, and on Saturday it sent a corps of Bersaglieri, from Genoa to Sarzana, to reinforce the frontier guard. In the meantime domiciliary visits were made at Genoa and at Novara, the former residence of the Anglo-Italian Legion. In the first of these cities the searches produced no result, but it appears that at Novara the authorities discovered a dépôt of arms. Notwithstanding those precautions, and the vigilance of our frontier guards, a hundred young men, unarmed, succeeded in entering the Duchy of Modena, and assembled at a point close to the village of Parmignola, where they found an ample supply of arms. Their captain, named RAFFI, a native of Spezzia, gave those young men to understand that the inhabitants of Carrara would rise on their approach. They accordingly marched in that direction, after disarming the Modenese custom officers, and seizing on a few thousand zwanzigers belonging to the Administration. They then destroyed the telegraphic communication between Sarzana and Massa. That interruption, however, was of short duration, the insurgents having been completely dispersed by the gendarmerie of the reigning duke, near Ortonovo. Twenty of them, who were fortunate enough to recross the frontier, are now in the hands of the Sardinian authorities. That insane attempt has greatly increased the irritation against Austria. The people cannot be persuaded that she was a stranger to the affair. Many are of opinion that it was in anticipation of that movement the Austrians had thrown bridges across the Po on four different points, and, among others, at Casalmaggiore and Solarolo. Others affirm that Austrian agents, well known in Lombardy, have been seen at Turin and at Genoa. I know not how far these imputations may be founded. I mention them merely with a view to give you an idea of the state of public opinion."

[illegible] THE POLITICAL PRISONERS—BARBAROUS TREATMENT.

A letter dated Parma, the 24th July, and published in the *Diritto* of Turin, says that, on the evening of the 22d, the prisoners still uncondemned had been brought back to Mantua from Parma. There only remained, therefore, at Mantua, those under sentence for the disturbance of the 22d July last year, and these are expected in Parma in a few days. The same letter adds that Sig. LEONIDA PANIZZI, who was among the prisoners, had lost his reason in consequence of the ill-usage he was subjected to, and after three month's imprisonment, during which time he was obliged, notwithstanding his delirium, to sleep on the bare floor, and after passing a month in the military hospital on account of the obstinacy of the Austrian doctors, who maintained that his delirium was all sham, had been at length transferred to a lunatic asylum.

Mazzini on the Italian Question.

A new interest has been given to the Italian question, by what we may term a State paper addressed by MAZZINI to M. MANIN, in which the latter is severely taken to task for his recent profession for the House of Savoy; and the Piedmontese question is stated with much force and earnestness. MAZZINI pronounces for the doctrine "Break your chains, and be king of yourself," instead of the principle enunciated by MANIN, "Agitate your chains, and choose your king," and then proceeds: "It is time to speak the truth to Italy, without hesitation. Men who continually sacrifice their convictions to the calculations of present expediency—men who await the solving of the Italian problem from abroad, and not from the country itself, can ill guide [illegible] who, after having cursed the delusions of [illegible] upon Italy to retrace that path of sorrow and shame, more than misdirect it—men who have seen the people victorious upon ten different points of Italy, while the regular army [illegible] betrayed, succumbed, and yet declare that the people cannot conquer without the regular army [illegible] coherent—men who believe that by a few [illegible] declarations and by false adulation we may win over the regular army and the Government which directs it—men who whisper that, at the price of apostacy, we may have a Piedmontese [illegible]—men who, after there has been so much [illegible] of volcanoes ready to explode, do not cry with one voice to the country, 'Take shame to [illegible] and arise!'—these men, either consciously or unconsciously—from a want of head or of heart—are unfaithful to the cause of the nation, and the nation ought to reject their counsels, whatever [illegible] they bear. That army for which you are [illegible] forget the entire nation we shall have [illegible] is an Italian army; it is brave, it [illegible] get; and it feels as we feel it, the hatred of the foreigner. But we shall only have it by [illegible] armed ourselves, to invoke the aid of its [illegible]

Frightful Earthquake in the Moluccas—Eruption of a Volcano—Three Thousand Lives Lost.

From the London Times.

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano [illegible] island of Great Sangir, in long. 125° 50′ E. and lat. 3° 50′ N., has occurred. The northern part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awu, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village [illegible] bar, however, falling away to a low promontory [illegible]

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2d of March, a sudden and [illegible] his crushing noise was heard, which, [illegible] the Sangirese, an eruption of the volcano [illegible]

[illegible] This frightful picture of [illegible] Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

[illegible] According to the accounts of the natives, the [illegible] of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration. On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, more frightful than what has taken place [illegible]

[illegible] Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts: Taruna, men, women and children, 722; Kandhar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women, and children, 2,089; total, 2,806.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, [illegible] taken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalangan and Tariang the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer fright and agony.

Jefferson's Last Words on Slavery.

The world is familiar with Jefferson's repeatedly-expressed opinions in favor of the ultimate abolition of Slavery in the Southern States. In his Notes on Virginia, in his private correspondence, in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, in the ordinance of 1787, and elsewhere, his sentiments on this subject were freely and earnestly avowed. The Chicago *Democratic Press* publishes the following correspondence,—furnished by a son of the gentleman by whom the first letter is signed,—which shows that Jefferson's opinions remained unchanged to the last:

Middletown, April 20, 1826.

Aged and Honored Sir: Permit a man, a native of Virginia, an admirer of your character, who feels an interest in your fame, and who always has eagerly laid hold of everything that ever escaped your pen as political and moral perfection—I say, permit such a man to occupy a few minutes of your precious and remaining time. It has for many years been conjectured that you would favor the world, at some period, with a political treatise, having for its object the emancipation of slaves. If heaven, in mercy to the blacks, [illegible] to the whites, and unfading honor to your great name and fame, should so move you to leave one single page to that effect, many of your friends and devoted political disciples believe it would have a more certain, permanent, calm and irresistible effect than any and all things written and said thereon during the existence of the American Government.

I am well aware that to ask you to write to me your detailed opinion on the subject would be improper, and to write you a tedious letter would be impertinent. But my zeal on the subject, together with a long-confirmed opinion of the goodness of your heart and rectitude of your head, has emboldened me to pray of you to give me [illegible] expressive of the probability of your leaving for the world your thoughts on that subject. I fear in making this request I may be censured for impertinence. If, however, I am in any way, I beg forgiveness, and whatever may be the fate of this my request, I shall die as I have lived, the undeviating friend of the good name, fame and character of Jefferson.

Jas. Heaton.

Monticello, May 20, 1826.

Dear Sir: The subject of your letter of April 20, is one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place and occasion may give it some favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. Persuasion, perseverance and patience are the best advocates on questions depending on the will of others. The revolution in public opinion which this cause requires is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time, which outlives all things, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been forty years before the public, and had I repeated them forty times, they would only become the more stale and threadbare. Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayers. This is written for yourself and not for the public, in compliance of your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

Thos. Jefferson.

Mr. Jas. Heaton, Middletown, Butler Co. Ohio.

A "Chattel" on the Way North.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: A bright mulatto young man who passed through this city on Saturday, bound for Canada, told the following story: He was the slave of a brother of Preston S. Brooks, and was temporarily living in Washington with his master. The master, in order to give the idea that slaves had plenty of money, to such northerners as might come in contact with him, gave him seven quarter-eagle gold pieces to jingle in his pocket and to show, but told him, in the common language of Southern threatening, that if he spent them, he would kill him. The negro thought this an excellent opportunity to take a journey northward, and, procuring the services of a friendly gentleman—a quaker, who, for the purpose, dressed like other people—passed over the railroad to Philadelphia, as his slave. From that point he came alone, directly to Worcester, where he was recognized by a Southern man, who made an attempt to secure him, but failed, and the negro got away from the place to Springfield. Here, as we know, the directors of the underground railroad took him in charge, made an addition to his stock of clothing, and sent him on his journey northward. He had exhausted his money here, his expenses having swallowed the last gold piece. We presume that he was provided for. If his story was true he has made an excellent use of his money. He is now probably not very far from "the land of the free and the home of the brave"—in Canada.

THE PERSECUTION OF COL. FREMONT.

The [illegible] Attempt to Defame His Character.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, on the 11th, when the Resolution introduced by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury Department for copies of the papers concerning the accounts of John C. Fremont with the Government, came up for consideration,

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, rose and said:

Mr. President: The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses upon our consideration. Chairmen of leading Committees, charged with measures of great public concern, crowd forward to obtain the ear of the Senate.

While the Senate is thus engaged in the performance of its high duties to the country, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) thrusts before us this little, petty proposition—a proposition unworthy a moment's attention of honorable men, in or out of the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania, not content with launching into the Senate this scheme—which must have originated with some mousing politician, engaged in the pursuit of petty ends by petty means—but he presses its consideration now, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, (Mr. Hunter,) who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, (Mr. Weller,) who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of that great measure, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic. But the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Pacific Railroad bill, must be thrust aside, other measures must be thrust aside, by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to elicit something out of which they can manufacture slanders against a brave man who has served his country with eminent ability in peace and in war. The Senator from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that this proposition will pass this body without at least a passing notice. He takes the responsibility, he chooses to press it, and I shall take at least a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserves.

Does the Senator from Pennsylvania expect to win laurels by thrusting this proposition into the Senate? Does he think the generous people of this country will applaud this attempt to wound the sensibilities and defame the character of one who has won a brilliant name in the history of the Republic—one whose explorations and scientific labors have conferred upon our country honor and renown among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win support for his favorite candidate for the Presidency by thrusting into the Senate this wretched proposition? This is small game. If that Senator hopes to win popular confidence and applause, if he hopes to turn back the tide of popular favor that is bearing John C. Fremont to the Executive Chair, by this resolution, which I here pronounce, which honorable men in and out of the Senate will pronounce, and which the country will pronounce, small and mean, he will find himself sadly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high-minded men will treat it with derision, scorn and contempt; and no little of derision, scorn and contempt, will be visited upon the men who resort to such devices to effect political results.

I would not stoop to such a warfare as this. If it was aimed at James Buchanan I would spurn it from me.

This is not the first time, Mr. President, that the shafts of political malignity have been hurled at men who have served the Republic, and it is not the first time that the Senate has been called upon to grope among the archives of the Government, to discover some account, or the records of some account between the Government and men who have been intrusted with public funds,—out of which something would be distorted for partisan ends.

In 1825, Andrew Jackson was assailed for his military deeds. The people, unmindful of these assaults, bore him proudly to the Presidential Chair over one of the purest, ablest and most uncorruptible patriots that ever graced the councils of the Republic.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison was assailed by the envenomed tongue of slander, branded a coward and denounced as a corrupt man, and the people took him in their arms and bore him to the Executive Chair over his experienced and accomplished competitor.

In 1848, Zachary Taylor, and the venerable Senator from Michigan, (Gen. Cass,) were both denounced in the same manner—their accounts with the Government through long years of public service, overhauled and audited over again by the political accountants and auditors.

In 1852 Gen. Scott, a soldier who has served the Republic for more than forty years in peace and war, with unsurpassed ability, was arraigned in the same manner and for a similar object. What was gained by these assaults upon Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Cass, Scott? I venture to say here to-day, that all those assaults upon these distinguished men, concerning their monetary transactions with the Government, never lost them the confidence or support of any portion of the American people. Let the American people believe these assaults to be unjust, mean, contemptible. Pass this resolution, drag out of the departments the bills, vouchers, letters and papers between Col. Fremont and the Government, garble them, scatter them over the land, blast their contents into the unwilling ear of the country, and the people, with that sense of justice, that practical judgment which distinguishes them, will pronounce it all political persecution.

Yes, Sir, this partisan scheme will bring upon its authors—upon the men engaged in its execution—not public confidence and regard, but public censure and contempt, and it will bring to Col. Fremont the sympathy which honest men ever give to the persecuted.

Col. Fremont was intrusted by his Government with high and responsible duties. Those duties were far distant from the seat of Government—beyond the borders of the States—in the Territories beyond the Father of Waters—in the Rocky Mountains—in California.

Those high and responsible duties were performed in a manner that won the commendation of the Government, the approval of honorable Senators upon this floor—and the applause and admiration of a grateful people.

His name is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shores of the Pacific, through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains—with the conquest and acquisition of California.

Money was intrusted in his hands. In the performance of duties assigned him, men, property, money, were all for months—years intrusted to his keeping. The people will demand why John C. Fremont is arraigned now—eight or ten years after his duties to his Government were performed. If his accounts were unsettled—if he had failed to account for money placed in his hands, if he was in any sense a defaulter, why, the people will demand, was he not reported as the laws require, by the proper officers? Why was his name left out of the list of public officers whose accounts were reported as unsettled?

On the 16th of January, 1854, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says:

"In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1809, entitled 'an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' and of the act passed March 3, 1817, entitled 'an act to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts,' I transmit, herewith, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the 1st day of July, 1853, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury."

This report, Mr. President, contains ninety-six (96) pages of names, reported in obedience to the requirements of the laws, by Mr. Biggs, Register of the Treasury, Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, Mr. Burt, Third Auditor, and Mr. Dayton, Fourth Auditor. These reports of the Auditors of the Treasury Department contain the names of persons whose accounts have remained unsettled or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to July 1, 1853, furnished in pursuance of the 2d section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1809, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments,' and 'the names of officers who [illegible] for advances made, or balances [illegible] one year prior to July 1, 1853, have not been [illegible] within the year, prepared in pursuance of the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1817.'"

In this long list of names I find the names of [illegible] Generals Gaines, Worth, Harney, [illegible] but the name of John C. Fremont is not among them. If his accounts were unsettled—if a balance were against him, why was not his name reported? This name is not in the list of persons whose accounts were unsettled during the year preceding the 1st day of July, 1853, or in the years preceding that date.

On the 1st day of July, 1853, no moneys were in his hands unaccounted for. He owed the Government nothing. At that very time he had a claim for supplies furnished the Government as early as July, 1851. That claim was examined and reported upon by a Committee of the House of Representatives, at the head of which was Col. Orr, one of the leaders of the Administration in the House.

That Committee reported a bill allowing Col. Fremont $183,825, and that bill received the unanimous vote of the House and Senate, and the approval of President Pierce, on the 29th of July, 1854. If his accounts were unsettled, if money was in his hands unaccounted for—if the Government had any balance against him, why, Sir, why did not your Administration compel a settlement and secure any claims of the Government when it held $183,825 of John C. Fremont's in its coffers? Will the Senator from Pennsylvania, will any Senator answer this question?

Some mousing politician in the departments, or who has access to the departments, some little, soulless creature, ever ready to blast the reputation of honorable men, has doubtless found papers bearing upon Col. Fremont's connections with the Government out of which he thinks extracts can be quoted, if published, by which venal politicians can blacken the reputation of one they fear and hate, and the Senator from Pennsylvania comes into this Chamber, with this resolution, to carry out this small game of political malignity.

I shall vote, Sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my hands of its meanness—its object bitterness. If it applied to anybody's candidate but the one which I support, I would vote against it. I would never consent to resort to such petty warfare. The Senator from Pennsylvania assumes to be Mr. Buchanan's fugleman here. I have sometimes thought the Senator, in his deep anxiety, felt that he carried Mr. Buchanan on his shoulders.

I hold James Buchanan responsible for an attempted blow at his rival—struck by the hand of the Senator from Pennsylvania—who professes to be his particular friend, who is ever watchful of his interest and fame. So prompt is the Senator from Pennsylvania to rush to the defence of Mr. Buchanan, that I have come to regard him as that gentleman's "premonitory symptom" here. Nothing but that Senator's extreme desire to better the waning fortunes of his Chief could have induced him to engage in this political device.

Mr. President: The people will regard this as persecution. It will bring odium—not upon Col. Fremont, but upon the men who originated it and move in it.

It will rather redound, as all such attacks against candidates for the Presidency have done, to his advantage. The issues are made up. They are the gravest and most transcendent issues ever presented to the people of the United States.

All that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his candidate can make out of his inquiry will not weigh a feather in the coming contest, which is to decide whether Freedom or Slavery shall sway the policy of the Republic.

Iowa—young Iowa—has uttered her voice for John C. Fremont by a majority of thousands. Maine will respond to Iowa for the East in a few weeks in a voice not to be mistaken. The Senator cannot break the mighty current that is bearing the friends of free Kansas on to assured triumph by this petty political manœuvre which gentlemen should not stoop to engage in. Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, may teach her Senator that she is not to be won by any attempt to defame the Chieftain, around whose banner the liberal, progressive, Democratic masses of the country are rallying for the coming fight.

I have not spoken, Mr. President, of the motives that have actuated the Senator from Pennsylvania in introducing this inquiry. I have nothing to do with motives. I have spoken of the act, and I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perchance the Senator feels that he has the good name and fame of Col. Fremont, as well as Mr. Buchanan, in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to him for his zeal for the reputation of our candidate, but I cannot but feel that whatever the effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. Fremont, the Senator will win no laurels by it, that any one will desire to pluck from his brow.

Hon. James Myers of Ohio for Fremont and Freedom.

Hon. James Myers, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, a staunch Democrat, has just declined the Democratic nomination to Congress, and thus answered an invitation to attend a Fremont meeting:

Toledo, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to attend and address the great Fremont and Dayton mass meeting, to be held at your place on the 6th of August, has been received. I regret that a former engagement, which compels me to leave for the East to-morrow morning, will prevent me from being present upon that occasion.

It would be a source of great pleasure to me to be present at your meeting, and contribute any influence that I might have to the cause of Freedom, the great battle for which is now being fought in this country. The result of the present political contest, I believe, is fraught with the most important consequences to the dearest interests of our common country, and must fix its future destiny, for all time, as to Slavery extension.

The people are now called upon to decide whether Slavery shall spread over the fairest portion of our country, and whether the Slave power shall control the action of this Government for its particular benefit, or whether freemen and free labor shall occupy and cultivate our new Territories, and whether this Government shall be controlled only for the best interests of the whole country. I consider the crisis has arrived when we cannot escape responsibility for our action upon this question; we must choose between Slavery and Freedom in our Territories. For one, I have no second choice in such a contest. I shall be found on the side of Freedom. Make Kansas a Slave State, and all is lost to Freedom; make Kansas a Free State, and it will secure Freedom for all of our present Territories. Kansas is the key to all the wide-extended Territories beyond her; open it to Slavery, and you will curse posterity and the country with an evil for which there will be no remedy, and will deprive free laborers of an inheritance which justly belongs to them. What a contrast would [illegible] course be to that pursued by Jefferson and his patriotic cotemporaries, who consecrated all the territory belonging to this country, in their day, to Freedom! Let the free people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, evince in this contest their gratitude to those disinterested patriots who bequeathed them Freedom for an inheritance instead of Slavery, by extending to the people who may inhabit Kansas, and other Territories, like privileges which we enjoy. How can a man, who has a particle of patriotism burning in his bosom, reflect upon the consequences that must inevitably result from the decision of the great issue now before the people, and yet suffer partisan leaders, who expect to have the aid of the united Slave power to give them place and emolument as the reward for their apostacy to the rights and interests of the North, be influenced to cast their votes to blight the best interests of his country.

I would appeal to my Democratic friends to cast aside all prejudice, and weigh well the great question now pending in this campaign, before casting their votes for men whose election will give force and effect to the Slave interests, merely because they claim to be the nominees of the Democratic organization—an organization which has, at the bidding of the Slave power, repudiated, on the subject of Slavery, every principle of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy and founder of the Democratic Party.

I hope there is sufficient intelligence and independence of party discipline to decide this question in favor of Freedom.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MYERS.

To R. P. Buckland, [illegible] Committee.

Great Foot Race.—On Thursday, a six mile foot race, two-mile heats, took place at Buffalo, between John Grindell, of New-York, an English pedestrian, named Cook, and five Indians, for a purse of $100. Grindell won each heat, notwithstanding a fresh Indian was put upon the course at the commencement of each mile. Grindell made the following time: First mile, 5:10; second, 5:20; third, 5:17; fourth, 5:37; fifth, 5:18; and sixth, 5:17. Total 31:40. About 1,500 persons were on hand to witness the proceedings.

[illegible] Kansas.

[illegible] Border Ruffians [illegible] Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1856.

Messrs. Cline and Rankin, of whom I wrote you in my last as confined in the jail at Harrisonville, Missouri, to-day arrived in town. From Mr. Cline I gathered the following facts:

STATEMENT OF J. H. CLINE.

I was formerly from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and now reside on Sugar Creek, in this Territory, in company with W. M. Rankin. About the 18th Mr. Rankin went down to Liberty, Mo., to get a pair of revolvers, if possible, as he and his friends were not armed, they having come to the Territory with the intention of being non-resistants. He succeeded in getting the arms in question—he not being known in Liberty. While returning, in the Territory within six miles of home, he was met by an armed and mounted company of Pro-Slavery men, who ordered him to halt and requested him to state where he was going, where he was from and what he had in his carpet-sack. They ordered him to give up the pistols he had in his hand. He raised his pistol and fired, barrel after barrel, as fast as he could shoot. They made a drive at him with a bayonet. (They had United States muskets with bayonets.) The bayonet struck his breast, but only inflicted a flesh-wound, glancing off along his ribs. They then clubbed him with their guns, knocking him from his horse senseless to the ground. They stripped him of his arms, horse, some thirty dollars in money and other articles, while he lay senseless. They then left him, supposing him dead, and led his horse away. He rose some time after—in time to see them going over the prairie. Though faint, he followed after them as fast as he could. They left the road, went into the timber, lighted a fire and camped. When they became quiet, he searched for his horse; not finding him, after searching as long as he dared, he took another—a filly that was saddled, close to the camp. He then started off. About 9 o'clock at night Mr. Rankin's horse came home without saddle or bridle; the horse had a piece of hickory bark round his neck, broken off, which it had evidently broken to get loose. Mr. Rankin had not got home, having slept out on the prairie. Next morning Mr. Cline started off to look for him and met him on the prairie. They then started back, on the suggestion of Rankin, to try and find the trail of those who had assailed him. Having ridden several miles they stopped to let their horses rest. Mr. Cline had laid down and gone to sleep; Mr. Rankin was, also, lying down. While in this situation Mr. Rankin heard the approach of a party of horsemen, and aroused his companion by crying: "My God, here is the same company of fellows." Both were unarmed. Cline wanted his companion should start. Rankin hesitated, but as they could offer no resistance Rankin got on his horse and started. Cline's horse was so tired and broken down that he knew he could not get off. Ten of them gave chase to Rankin, and followed him ten miles until he struck the head waters of the Osage, but they did not succeed in catching him.

The others came up to Cline, and asked him what business he had there. He told them he was a full-blooded Yankee, and went where he pleased on United States soil. They asked him what he was doing; he replied that he was warming in the sun. They asked him why the other man ran? He said that half of the number of men now after him would make any one of their number run. They asked him who the other man was? He told them they would know if they caught him. They then turned away and left him, one of them saying that he was a d——d psalm-singing Yankee, and they could not get any sense out of him. They went in pursuit of those who were following Rankin, and Cline started for home. Rankin, by the time he got to the Osage, had got out of sight of his pursuers, and being uncertain of whether he was pursued, he dismounted, tied up his horse in a thicket, and climbed a tree, to watch for events. He had been there but a short time when he saw his pursuers approaching. They passed on about one hundred yards from the tree where Rankin was, and disappeared. Rankin then returned home. The next day the Pro-Slavery men got out a warrant against both Cline and Rankin for horse-stealing. The warrants were a printed blank; but the blanks were not all filled up, and the Justice had not attached his name to them. The Pro-Slavery men guarded their house all night. The next morning a Deputy-Sheriff came with the writs. They sent up a person to converse with them, to ascertain whether they would yield. Cline informed them that they never would allow themselves to be taken by a mob. This person told them they would take them before Justice Means or any other Squire, and they should have a fair trial. Cline told him they were willing to have a legal investigation of the affair, and the party came up and they were taken before *Squire* Means. They had promised Cline that he could have any witnesses summoned that he wanted, and Squire Means went through the process of filling out subpoenas at the instance of Cline, but they were never served. Nothing was proved against the prisoners. The party at whose instance they were taken swore that the young man "had a horse that did not belong to him," but none of them would claim it. Rankin told before the Justice how the whole thing occurred, and Cline corroborated the particulars, as far as he knew; but the Pro-Slavery party, Justice and all, affected to discredit the statement, and of course they had no witnesses. Conklin said he wanted to know who owned the horse, but the knaves who [illegible] whether they should be taken from the bogus [illegible] and mobbed, (for fear they would not be [illegible]) Forty-five voted that they should [illegible], and thirty for a more moderate p[illegible]. The plan suggested was to hang them up by the [illegible] the prisoners to the mercy of bogus law. A Committee of ten men were appointed to take them to Harrisonville, Mo., where the Justice said they must be taken, as he had no doubt but they were guilty. The prisoners were taken to Harrisonville. There the captors found some difficulty about getting them in jail, not but what the Missourians were willing to keep them, but a lawyer in Harrisonville told the captors that the whole thing was so irregular that the prisoners would be liable to be taken out by their friends on a writ of habeas corpus. It was then determined that they should be taken back. That night they were permitted to remain at the hotel, provided they paid their own bill. Two of the men who guarded them slept in the room with them, and the leader of the party [illegible] Next day they were taken back to the [illegible] of Justice Means. At this stage of the affair the Pro-Slavery men got [illegible] alarmed at the report that fifty Free-State men were marching to the release of the prisoners. The people of Harrisonville believed the Abolitionists would come and burn their town [illegible] They were taken to the [illegible]

[illegible] While there, a party [illegible] armed with muskets with bayonets, and demanded that the prisoners be delivered up to them. [illegible]

While in custody they were robbed of everything the ruffians could lay hands upon, including a shot-gun, pistols, &c.

Rev. Mr. Nute, by permission of Capt. Sackett, held divine service at the camp where the prisoners are confined, to-day. A great many people from Lawrence were in attendance. It is said the services were extremely interesting. Rev. Mr. Lum will preach there next Sunday.

A COURT-MARTIAL, PERHAPS.

It is said that the War Department have directed the commander at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the conduct of the officers who made such a ridiculous exhibition of their preferences for the National Democratic nominee, in our most public street, while they were in a state of intoxication. We do not hear that an inquiry is to be made into the conduct of Lieut. Perkins who, at the direction of Haney, who was not even a bogus-legal officer, without any writs, arrested Messrs. Legate and Hutt, and afterwards formed his soldiers in front of a grog-shop, and had a pail full of whisky passed round to them.

Col. C. W. Topliff, Commander of the Kansas Free-State Militia, has just returned from Kansas to recruit his health, which is shattered by the hardships and exposures he has suffered. He reports the sufferings of the settlers as being severe—destitute as they are of supplies, and means to get any. When he left, the means sent to buy food had not arrived, but have probably been received since. There is great need of arms—nearly the whole population being destitute of them. The spirits of the Free-State men are good, considering their sufferings; but many are getting sick, and for want of the necessaries of life.

Col. Topliff thinks the emigrants with Lane will succeed in getting through. The routes have been explored, roads made, and guides furnished. Col. Topliff has also succeeded in getting up as good an organization for self-defence throughout the Territory as can be done till arms and equipments are supplied.

The Iowa Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Burlington, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours!" Little Iowa, one of the last stars in the constellation of the confederation, has struck the first blow at the Border Ruffians, and it has been a stunner!

As much of the State is not accessible for immediate returns from the election which took place on Monday, the 4th inst. the figures do not come in very clear yet, but enough is known to be able to say beyond a doubt, that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by at least 5,000 majority, and both Congressmen of the same politics. Mr. Leffler, who couldn't see any difference on the stump between a horse and a negro, will have an opportunity of ascertaining the anatomical analogy between the two at home. He is defeated by several thousand majority. A righteous judgment, truly. So much for August. November will be a good deal more so. Much of this victory is due to the true-hearted, patriotic Germans, who rallied nobly in defence of freedom of speech, free labor and free soil. They plainly saw the collusion between the Americans and the Democracy, and took the first opportunity to rebuke it in a manner not to be mistaken.

This result has filled all our hearts with joy. Our people have always been so considerably Democratic, and have always pulled so true in the harness, that in spite the indignant rebuke they administered the compromise-breakers two years ago, we feared that the result this time would be such as to give hopes for November and lead the Administration men to renewed efforts, in hopes of carrying the day for Buchanan. But this all has been dispelled by the events of last Monday. Set Iowa down as good for at least 10,000 majority for Fremont and Dayton. Desmoines.

The Atherton Gag.

The public doubtless remember the celebrated *resolutions to suppress freedom of speech* introduced into Congress in 1838 by Atherton, of New-Hampshire. The following, from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, shows that Mr. Atherton was deliberately chosen by the Southern nullifiers to do this work for them, and that he cheerfully consented to be their tool:

"At the time they were introduced, they were adopted by a Democratic caucus, on the night of the 8th of December, 1838, and were placed in the hands of Mr. Atherton for presentation in the House, but it did not state who was the author of them. We think it now proper to state, that they *were prepared by* Hon. R. B. Rhett, then a member of the House of Representatives. He had a caucus called together to consider them. He presented them to the caucus, and after they were adopted, nominated Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, then newly-elected Governor of that State, whilst a member of Congress, to present them. Mr. Fairfield declined, on the ground that, being shortly about to leave Congress, to enter upon his Gubernatorial duties, it was not proper that he should present them. He thought that it should be done by one who would be able, as a member of Congress, to defend them in the House of Representatives. Mr. Rhett *then nominated* Mr. Atherton *to present them, who assumed the duty and performed it handsomely.*"

How to Preserve the Union—Common Sense from an Unexpected Quarter.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Our hopes of the continuance of the Union arise, in great measure, from what are popularly suggested as causes of its dissolution.

Variety of interests, of pursuits, and of social organization, produce adaptation and harmony, and promote peace and good-will, as well between nations as individuals. Similarity of occupations, of conditions, and of productions, engenders rivalry, jealousy, competition, and discord.

The North and the South, *engaged in different pursuits, having different wants, and supplying different productions, afford markets* [illegible] *to each other.* [illegible] They used to [illegible] and harmony, and would do so again but for the Abolitionists. *But there are causes at work, stronger than Abolition,* [illegible] *between the sections.* The merchants, the manufacturers, and the ship-owners of the North, see in the South their best customers. The laborers of the North, now engaged chiefly in producing manufactured articles that pay the laborer $2 per day, if cut off from the Southern market, must work in the corn field or cotton field at $1 a-day. The farmers, too, of the South, will be glad to preserve the Union, and retain the Northern market for their products, if they can do so, on fair and honorable terms.

The great and growing Northwest finds her best market for her horses, hogs, beef, and mules, at the South. Besides this, her only efficient water outlet to the foreign world is by the Mississippi, which passes through a great many Slave States. Add to these bonds of Union the Covington and Ohio Road, and we see no reason to *despair of the Republic.* That road is the shortest outlet to the Atlantic, for almost the entire Northwest—passes through a mild climate, and has gentle grades, adapting it to carry heavy freights at all seasons. The honor and interest of Virginia, as well as the security of the Union, require its speedy completion. Let us not lose sight of it, amid the turmoil of national politics, for it is intimately and vitally connected with national politics.

When completed, it will be the greatest work of internal improvement in the world, whether considered as a means of developing and bringing into market the mineral and agricultural resources of the West, the marine and commercial resources of the East, [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[illegible]

On motion of Alderman Ely, the Report of the Board of Commissioners relating to the plans and location of the New City Hall was taken up. After some debate, [illegible] Alderman Tucker spoke in favor of [illegible] plan, but thought a better plan [illegible] was compelled to do so. In the first place, it was too dark; there were not windows enough in it. The great objection was that in order to get into the different buildings, it would be necessary, in [illegible] plan, to go out of doors. [illegible]

Alderman Brown moved to lay the whole subject over till September. Lost.

Alderman Tucker moved that Mr. Thompson's plan be adopted. Lost.

Alderman Ely moved that [illegible] plan be adopted. [illegible]

Alderman Voorhis strongly advocated [illegible]

Alderman Brown moved that the subject be laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman Hoffmire moved that the Board adjourn. Lost.

Alderman Tucker offered an amendment to the amendment, that the whole subject be recommitted to a Special Committee. Lost.

Alderman Clancy moved to adjourn. Lost.

Alderman Briggs moved the previous question. Lost.

Alderman Kelly moved to adjourn. Carried.

Adjourned to this afternoon.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The President, B. F. Pinckney, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred. Among others, petitions for a sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Seventh-avenue to North River; another from G. H. Mott and others, to have Fifty-fifth-street paved, from Ninth-avenue to the North River.

JUDGMENTS.

A resolution was offered by Councilman Crane: "That the Comptroller be directed to report to this Board the number of judgments obtained against the City during the past two years, together with the names of all persons obtaining the same, with the amount of costs, interest, and counsel fees." The resolution was adopted.

THE STREETS AND THE CONTRACTORS.

Also, by Councilman Sweeny: "*Whereas,* Since the 1st May, 1856, the streets of the City of New-York have [illegible] in flagrant violation of the provisions of [illegible] of the amended Charter of 1853 [illegible]

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board [illegible]

The resolution [illegible] was laid over.

A communication was received from the [illegible] Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, [illegible]

This communication [illegible] ordered to be printed. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to meet the first Monday in September.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met yesterday, [illegible] Esq., in the Chair. [illegible] Alderman Clancy offered the following resolution, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and is hereby directed to pay the bills of [illegible] for [illegible] and furnishing books for the Register's Office, said bills having been audited and allowed by the Board.

Alderman [illegible] stated that Comptroller [illegible] had refused to pay the bill. He argued that the County Treasurer was the proper person to pay the bills of a County Board.

A motion to lay on the table was lost. A motion to refer was lost, and finally the resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 6.

A report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of [illegible] for services as Clerk to the City Judge, [illegible] was adopted [illegible]

A report of the same Committee, in favor of paying the bill of [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was adopted.

Adjourned to this afternoon [illegible]

Exploration of Western Central Africa.

A Society has lately been formed in this City [illegible] which has attracted too little attention, when the importance of the object it proposes to have in view is considered. The purpose is to explore that portion of Africa lying [illegible] with the design of opening a large field for the expansion of the Republic of Liberia, and facilitating the grand movement of [illegible] the Negro race [illegible] Continent. This enterprise is more closely allied to the interests of our country than would at first thought be supposed.

Every impulse given to the progress of the Free State of Liberia, [illegible] step towards the final disposition of [illegible] and to a peaceful solution of the vexed question of slavery.

It is proposed to explore this region, with a view to annex it to Liberia by purchase or some other [illegible] and open up an early and direct communication therewith by means of roads and settlements. The tract spoken of comprises about [illegible] square miles or an area twelve times the size of the State of New-York, and at the distance of 300 miles from the coast on the more elevated table lands, is said to be well watered, with a fertile soil, and salubrious climate, and abounds in many of the essential elements of wealth.

The finances of Liberia being limited, the expense must be chiefly borne by funds contributed in this country and England. The authorities of Liberia will, however, superintend the exploration, placing the party under the Liberian flag, and furnishing guides and interpreters. The plan of the Society is to raise the sum of $10,000, with which to conduct the explorations. Scientific gentlemen will be selected to accompany the party, and the whole will be under the management of [illegible] President Roberts and President Benson will lend the project their ardent cooperation.

Last week an organization was effected in this City, under the name of the African [illegible] Society, a Constitution adopted, and the following officers appointed:

President—Rev. [illegible], D.D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D.; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D.; [illegible] Absalom Peters, D.D.; [illegible] Williams, D.D.; [illegible] Daniel Drew, [illegible] Burnett, Esq.; Hon. D. S. Gregory.

Corresponding Secretary—[illegible]

Recording Secretary—John McMullen.

Treasurer—E. Dwight Williams.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER NEW STORY,

ENTITLED

THE HEBREW'S CURSE,

BY

MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON,

WILL BE COMMENCED IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

TO BE ISSUED

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING.

THE LEDGER

WILL ALSO CONTAIN

MORE OF THE MYSTIC BRIDE,

COBB'S GREAT TALE,

FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING.—The NEW-YORK LEDGER will be ready and for sale at all the news offices, containing the commencement of another new tale, entitled THE HEBREW'S CURSE; also, more of THE MYSTIC BRIDE, Cobb's great story, FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES, &c., &c. The LEDGER can always be obtained at the news offices on Friday and Saturday mornings.

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Why Behoved he to be the hands of every friend of THE COMING PRESIDENT.

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FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

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THE NICHOLAS NOD STORY
IS IN THE
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Get the paper! read the Story!!
Story of young Nod, the sleeper
Dreamed—Nod who couldn't help it,
Could not help his curious notion—
Nod waited all morning long;
Nod found Mr. Burns, the jeweler,
How himself and Jones had been
Sat up at night to catch the burglars;
How, instead of catching burglars,
Burglars shocked Jones and the person;
How the reverend individual
Where the punch had took partook of;
Long "round town with crockery broken,
Nod it—in THE SUN newspaper.—
It will pay you for the time spent,
Only One Cent! Only One Cent!

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No. 418 Broadway, New-York.

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NICHOLAS NOD,
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MAYNE'S PENINSULAR WAR—LIBRARY EDITION.—J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st., will publish on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, in 6 vols., 12mo, price of the

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR
IN THE PENINSULA AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE,
From A.D. 1807 to 1814.
By Major-General Sir W. F. P. NAPIER, K. C. B., Col. Twenty-fourth Regiment, &c., &c.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Of the popular comedy, called MISS ARNEY.
Wm. Aldrich ..... Mr. Wallack
Rip, Alias Mr. Thomas, Jr., with the celebrated song of "Ole Uncle Ned" ..... Mr. Brougham
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday) Aug. 13,
AND DRAKE
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR'S DEVIL.
Andy, (the original character) ..... Mr. Brougham
To be followed by
BOB SNYTHER.
Bob ..... Mr. Agnew
Tourbillon ..... Mr. Fox
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Stage open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to commence at 8.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1857.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL HAVELIA
Immense crowd of
MLLE. DUBERT AS HAZOURKA
E. LENMANN YOUNG HERCULES.
EVOLUTION ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
By Mons. Chaver. M. Chaver, A Lilliputian Prodigy.
LE DIABLE A QUATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Stage open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 8. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 13, will be performed the new and thrilling drama of the
PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
after which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
The Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan ..... Mr. Brougham
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas ..... Miss E. Blake

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Stage open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 8. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 13, will be performed
LORD OF THE ISLES.
Robert Bruce, the Hero King ..... Mr. J. E. Burton
Lady Isabella Seton ..... Miss E. Bromley
GOLDEN EYE.
The whole concluding with the Drama of the
BUTCHER'S DOG OF SHEFFIELD.

"HAVE YOU SEEN AN EW"—Lord of the Isles, now performing at BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Lord of the Isles is to be performed every night.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONLY ONE WEEK MORE!! Stage open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Aug. 13, will be presented the popular drama of the WIDOW'S VOW. EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 7 and 8 o'clock, besides the accurate VERY BELIGHT AT 9 o'clock in EIGHT VOICES, his lady may be seen at the Museum during Gallery, free to any account, for a period of Lecture Rooms, a Refreshment Saloon, Ladies' Saloon, to be made. Admittance to cents; children half price.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the Crystal Palace, for the reception of Goods, on MONDAY, Aug. 17, and SATURDAY, the 19th of September, inclusive. Articles may be entered from a distance, will be received and placed in the Palace on and after the 1st of September. Premiums consisting of GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS &c., will be awarded by the committee of competent and impartial judges.

The CATTLE SHOW will be held on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of October.

The Managers will offer premiums, open to the whole country, of diving immediately upon the Institute, to convey, and those exhibiting the most approved method of the Institute. Premiums will be awarded for the best method, the Managers will be prepared to make trial of the vessels for steam power.

Communications addressed to W. H. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

Circulars, containing full particulars, can be had on application at the office of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE F. NESMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHANDLER, Secretary.

"GREAT RUSH OF LADIES."—Mr. PURDY has secured the Lady's Day for Shakspeare, per PURDY has secured the Lady's Day for Shakspeare, per PURDY has secured the Lady's Day for Shakspeare, dramatized by Mr. G. W. Taylor. What a rush of gentlemen has not read this beautiful poem? Illustrated to-night.

BURTON'S GALLERY OF ART.—Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Catalogue free.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL UNION ASSOCIATION.—Rev. R. Ellinwood, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox

NEW-YORK CATTLE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

... John Grissom had on sale 70 good Ohio cattle, were going at 9c.@10c., by J. G. Head. ... The lot brought about $70 ... This was a medium lot ... about 600 lbs. ... Geo. Radcliffe brought in 64 cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, which were selling ... at $78 ℔ head. ...

[illegible] ... cattle for about $56. This was but little more than an average lot of Cattle weighing but little short of 600 lbs. net. Sales were made at $74, $77 50 and $85 each. The same brokers were, also, selling another lot of 48 Ohio Cattle, of medium quality, averaging 620 lbs., at about 9c.

Wm. Renick sent forward 60 head of Cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, weighing, at home, about 1,600 lbs. Sixty of these were fed by John Boggs. They were sold by Barney Bartram at 9c.@10c.

John Baker had on sale 77 Kentucky cattle of superior quality. Indeed there were but few if any better on market. These were selling by S. Sherman, at about 9¾c. on an average, net weight 775 lbs. Geo. Hawes took 20 head at $78 each. Mr. Baker purchased this lot in Albany of J. Weare, who brought them through from Kentucky, at an expense of about $12 ℔ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The number of Cows offered for sale during the past week has not been large, but just about enough to supply the demand. There appears to be a brisker market, however, and none left over.

Allerton reports 18 Milch Cows, not materially changed as to selling rates; perhaps a trifle lower, with more activity.

Browning reports 73 Milch Cows, selling a shade lower than last week.

Chamberlin reports 31 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$50 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60.

O'Brien reports 36 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$50. There is no advance in price, but a brisker trade. Stock about the same as last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

The number of Calves offered varies only a single one from last week. They are selling at a little advance over former prices.

Allerton reports 558 Veal Calves selling for 4c. to 6½c. Demand moderate.

Browning reports 108 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4½c.@6c., extra 6½c. The numbers are quite an advance over last week, and prices about ½c. higher.

Chamberlin reports 112 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c.

O'Brien reports 64 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. All were sold at the above rates, which do not vary materially from last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

There were 1,400 more Sheep and Lambs in market during the past week than the week previous, which with the usual quota of beef and Veal Calves, leaves a dull market for so many Sheep. The stock on hand was in fair condition, but the prices have declined fully ½c. ℔ lb.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,389 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6. The stock is unusually large, and prices have declined at least ½c. ℔ lb. One drove which cost $3 62½c. each, in Columbia County, were offered to-day for $3 50, and did not find a purchaser at that. A large number have arrived from Albany.

Browning reports receipts of 4,006 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep selling at $3@$6; Lambs selling at $1 70c@$5.

Chamberlain reports receipts of 5,164 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ℔ head, which is a decline from last week's prices.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.

Hume & Baldwin reports sales of:

178 Sheep	$629 60	179 Sheep	$519 25
121 Sheep	419 75	121 Sheep	552 00
100 Sheep	321 75	170 Sheep	892 50
99 Sheep	324 00	211 Sheep	721 50
99 Sheep	345 88	92 Sheep	396 87
18 Sheep	80 25	160 Sheep	398 42
86 Sheep	350 62	88 Sheep	327 75
130 Sheep	422 50	99 Sheep	311 99

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
126	$400 25	82	$282 00
77	264 63	55	206 25
180	548 75	70	274 25
162	395 50	67	268 25

Thos. C. Larkin reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
84	$268 65	116	$340 50
122	362 00	86	249 00
84	326 00	19	86 00
101	352 90	55	164 00
175	501 75	41	141 00

Beach, Smith & Judd, Sheep Brokers at Chamberlin's, report sales for the week of

No.		Amount.	Average Price.
400	Sheep	$1,500 00	$3 75
115	Lambs	345 00	3 00
91	Lambs	318 50	3 50
45	Lambs	112 50	2 50
60	Lambs	164 50	2 75
7	Sheep	28 00	4 00
50	Sheep	109 37	2 18
14	Sheep	40 25	2 88
22	Sheep	62 25	2 88
21	Sheep	105 00	5 00
56	Sheep	212 50	4 25
75	Sheep	258 25	3 25
10	Sheep	37 50	3 75
17	Sheep	51 00	3 00
7	Sheep	35 00	5 00
109	Sheep	346 62	3 12
13	Sheep	65 00	5 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

There is quite a scarcity in the Swine market, and prices have increased.

Allerton reports 265 Swine received during the week, which sold readily at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., leaving the market bare.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork-packers, (No. 209 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.	DRESSED HOGS.
Stock hogs......6¾c.@7c.	Corn-fed, light...8¾c.@9c.
Corn-fed, fat......7c.@7¼c.	Distillery hogs..8c.@8¼c.
Distillery hogs 6⅛c.@6¾c.	

Market is rather spare—all being taken at present high rates, which are full ½c. above last week's prices.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

The market for Cattle yesterday and to-day was rather better than at our last quotations, and prices somewhat improved for all grades of stock.

Beef Cattle—The entire sales amounted to 1,000 head, most of which were from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania, and were owned by Messrs. Kennedy, Laughlin, Henderson, Kerr and others. The prices ranged from $8@$8 50, $9, and $9 50 ℔ 100 lbs., and very few bringing beyond the last named sum. Cahn & McQuaid sold 60 Ohio Cattle for $55 ℔ head.

Sheep—This market was full and active, 6,500 head having been disposed of at Torbert's Avenue Drove Yard. 1,600 from Ohio, owned by Gaunt, brought from $3 50 to $3 75 ℔ head, and other lots, numbering from 900 to 1,700 head, sold from $2 75 to $3 and $3 75, and a few at $4 ℔ head.

Hogs—All the stock offered at this market was sold, the number amounting to 1,300 head. Prices ranged from $8 50 to $9 ℔ 100 lbs. They were principally from Ohio, having been brought on per Pennsylvania Railroad.

Cows and Calves—This market continues dull, only 120 head having been sold at from $25 to $30 and $50 ℔ head.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 13, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce market is becoming more stable as to prices.

The prospect is for a good supply of the various vegetables and fruits, with the exception of peaches.

Bermuda potatoes have so nearly passed from the market, that we omit to quote them, and in their place substitute Sweet potatoes which begin to arrive from Virginia. A fair supply is looked for from that State.

Peaches are very late this season, and what there are are not of the best quality. We are assured by those who have facilities for knowing, that the crop in New-Jersey and Delaware will not be more than one-fourth the usual amount, and the orchards on Long Island promise little better.

Butter is in good demand, and the trade active.

[illegible]

Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00	
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25	
Potatoes—Dykmans, ℔ bbl.	2 37	@	2 50	
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	6 00	
Onions—Red, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 12	
Onions—Bermudas, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00	
Onions—℔ 100 bunches, large	2 00	@	3 00	
Onions—℔ 100 strings	1 50	@	2 00	
Radishes—℔ dozen bunches	06	@	07	
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25	
Parsley—℔ doz. bunches	25	@	37	
Squashes—Summer, ℔ basket	37	@	50	
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75	
Egg Plant, ℔ doz.	50	@	75	
Corn—Green, ℔ 100	50	@	62	
Corn—Green, Sweet ℔ 100	62	@	75	
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25	
Carrots—℔ doz. bunches	25	@	31	
Beets—New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50	
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ℔ bkt	75	@	1 00	
Green Peas—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50	
Cucumbers—℔ 100	50	@	67	
Lima Beans, ℔ basket	1 25	@		
Watermelons—from Savannah, ℔ 100	10 00	@	20 00	
Muskmelons—From Norfolk, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50	
Cabbages—New, ℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00	
Cabbages—Red, ℔ 100	6 00	@	8 00	
Cauliflower—℔ 100	4 00	@	10 00	
Blackberries—℔ bushel	3 00	@	3 50	
Whortleberries—℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 50	
Grapes—Wild, ℔ basket	37	@	50	
Pears—℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 50	
Apples—Virginia, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50	
Apples—Sweet and sour bough, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00	
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00	
Peaches—From Virginia, ℔ box	5 00	@	7 00	
Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket	1 00	@	2 50	
Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb.	4	@		
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb.	3	@	4	
Dried Peaches—℔ lb.	10	@		
Butter—Orange Co., ℔ lb.	22	@	25	
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	18	@	21	
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	12	@	16	
Lard—in bbls.	12	@	13	
Lard—Kegs	13	@	14	
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	8½	@	9	
Eggs—State, ℔ doz.	16	@	18	
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@	1 00	
Spring Chickens—℔ pair	37	@	1 00	
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	20	@	22	
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00	
Turkeys—℔ lb.	16	@	20	
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 12	
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 25	
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 00	
Woodcock—℔ doz.	3 00	@	3 50	
Snipe—Yellow leg, ℔ doz.	1 25	@	1 25	
Snipe—Oxeye, ℔ doz.	37	@	50	
Snipe—Sand, ℔ doz.	37	@	75	
Robin—℔ doz.	50	@	75	
Plover—℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 12	

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Wednesday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and needed at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35@$36 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow have been reported, at 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The general demand is improving, and prices are well supported—factors, in most cases, having any existing advantage. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 37½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c.@70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 80c.@$1 10; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 42c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 42½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

BRICKS—The demand continues moderate at our quotations. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 12½@$4 50; Callaburgh, $8@$10; Philadelphia face, $19@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $30@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ℔ M.

CANDLES—Are not in much request, but they are quoted firm: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 29c.@30c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1@$1 12½; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $2 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9 50; Coarse Newcastle, $9@$10; Pictou, $8 50@$8 75; Schaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market is not active, but prices are sustained. The trade are the sole purchasers. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo at 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand yesterday, estimated at a little over 118,000 pkgs.

COPPER—The market is still inactive, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 22c.@23c.; Yellow do., 23c.; American Ingot, 25c.; Chili Pig, 23c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet and somewhat unsettled, the current transactions being of the most trivial character, partly below, but mainly at about the annexed rates, which represent all the varieties now procurable or inquired for here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12½	13¼

DRY GOODS—We find more vigor in this branch of trade. Country dealers, especially from the South and West, are quite numerous in market, and local jobbers are moving with more spirit. This gives a strong stimulus to business, and large operations are daily transpiring in both domestic and foreign productions, at prices which the more reasonable regard as satisfactory, though they do not generally equal the anticipations of the sanguine. Our people are in a very prosperous condition, and there is no reason to dread a restricted traffic. It mainly rests with factors the power to render it profitable to themselves and not injurious to the country. Domestic Cottons and Woolens find very ready purchasers, and prices thereof are quite as firm and buoyant as usual at this season of the year in the safest times. Foreign fabrics are very freely dealt in, both by country dealers and local jobbers, and these command full rates, especially such goods as recent European news represents as being on the advance in the markets of the old world. The current imports are large, and the available supply is very ample, so that nearly all orders are of easy execution.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ℔ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@52c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and needed at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are quiet and languid at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ℔ tc., and $23 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $2 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are in light supply and fair request at 47½c.@50c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed vigor, factors being less eager sellers, while the prevailing demand is brisker, both for home use and for export. The sales since our last reach about 11,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00@$5 50
Ordinary State	5 65@ 5 75
Straight State	5 75@ 5 85
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 25
Common to Good Michigan	5 90@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 85@ 6 10
Common to Good Ohio	6 00@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 90@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 65@10 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is doing better, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls., ordinary to best Extra, mostly at $6@$7 70 ℔ bbl. Southern is abundant and prices of common qualities are declining. Desirable lots are firm. The general inquiry is very active. The sales since our last comprise about 4,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 40@$9 and $10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market for all kinds remains very quiet at about previous figures. The available supply is a moderate one. Raisins $4 75 for Layer, and $3 25@$3 75 for Bunch, ℔ whole box; Sardines, 55c.@60c. ℔ box; prime Zante Currants, 9c.@9½c.; Leghorn Citron, 17½c.@18c.; Shelled Almonds, 21c.@22c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24c.@24½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 16c.@16½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9c.@16c.; Prunes, 7c.@10c.; Filberts, 6¾c.; Brazil Nuts, at 6c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.; Cocoa Nuts, $35; Pine Apples, $4 50@$8 ℔ hundred; and Dried Apples, 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade continues without any noticeable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather less freely offered, and being in good request, partly for home use, but mainly for export, prices have slightly improved,—closing with considerable buoyancy and an upward tendency. The sales since our last reach about 23,000 bushels,—including good to prime Canadian White, at $1 60@$1 65; choice Western, at $1 55; good quality, ... [illegible] ... bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and are worth 40c.@44c. for Ohio and Western; 40c.@42c. for Canadian; 41c.@44c. for State; 40c.@42c. for Jersey, and 30c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 50@$2 37½ ℔ bushel; Canadian Peas, 87½c.@97½c. ℔ bushel; supply and demand limited. There is an active request at steady rates,—with sales reported since our last of about 60,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62c.@65c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@68c. for common to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@70c. for common to very choice Southern White, ℔ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is brisk and firm. In quantities of from 10 to 25 tons, $60 cash; from 26 to 50 tons, $58 cash; from 51 to 100 tons, $58 cash; from 101 to 150 tons, $57 cash; from 151 to 200 tons, $56 cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $55 cash; from 501 and upward, $55, 60 days, ℔ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 17c.@18c. ℔ yard.

HAIR—South American mixed, 25c.@26c.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 80c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains very quiet, yet steady. Undressed American, $190@$200; dressed do., $215@$240 ℔ ton; Manila, 10c., and Sisal 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Continue in fair supply and demand, at rising prices. Prime Buenos Ayres command 26½c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 25½c.@26c.; Orinoco, 24c.; dry Southern, 15c.@16c.; and other descriptions at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Our available stock is about 54,000, against about 65,000 same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 70c. in bond, 75c.@80c. free, ℔ gallon. Stock and demand very limited.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy at 6c.@12c. ℔ lb. The supply is a fair one, but factors are not yet eager sellers, while buyers move with great reserve. The general anticipation now seems to be, that the maturing crop in Europe and this country, will give a tolerably fair average yield, thereby disappointing those who had speculated on the probabilities of a large deficiency, and consequent high prices. At present, large sales could not be effected at our quotations, or anything near them.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $12 50@$13 50 ℔ hundred; mixed Texas, 4c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 15c.@20c.; Carthagena, 22c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@50c. ℔ lb.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 55c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 90c.@$1 05 ℔ lb.

IRON—Seems in but moderate request at rather lower quotations. Scotch Pig, $31@$32; English Bar, $58@$59 for common, and $60@$63 50 for refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$102 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Sheet, 3¾c.@4¼c. for English, and 13c.@13½c. for first quality Russian, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Is a little brisker but infirm at $6 12½@$6 31¼ for Foreign, and $6 50 for Galena, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 4,800 tons. Bar, 6¾c. ℔ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 8¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is freely purchased. We quote Oak (Slaughter,) light weights, 33c.@35c.; Middle, 33c.@35c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 30c.@34c.; Dry Hide, 28c.@33c.; Ohio, 28c.@30c.; Southern light, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c.; middle, do., do, 25½c.@26½c.; light Orinoco, 23½c.@24½c.; middle, do., &c., 24c.@25c.; heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 23c.@24c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 23c.@23½c.; good damaged, 20c.@22c.; poor damaged, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins, are pretty brisk and firm.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at 80c. for Common, and $1 18¾@$1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is pretty active for desirable shipping qualities, and previous prices are still obtainable. The stock is an ample one, and factors are free sellers, though not disposed to reduce their quotations. *Wholesale Prices*—Timber, White Pine, ℔ cubic foot, 18c.@21c.; Oak, 25c.@29c.; Grand Island, W. O., 35c.@40c.; Georgia Yellow Pine, (by cargo,) 26c.@28c. *Yard Selling Prices*—Timber, Oak Scantling, ℔ M feet, $30@$40; Timber or Beams, Eastern, $17 50; Plank, Georgia Pine, worked, $30@$35; Georgia Pine, unworked, $24@$28; Georgia Pine, step, $35; Plank and Boards, N. R., clear, $40@$45; N. R. second quality, $34@$38; N. R. selected, $22@$30; Boards, North River, Box, $16@$17; Albany Pine, ℔ piece, 15c.@20c.; City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear ceiling, 20c.@22c.; Plank, City Worked, (both sides,) narrow, clear ceiling, 25c.@28c.; Albany Pine, 25c.@30c.; City Worked, 24c.@30c.; Albany Spruce, 18c.@20c.; Spruce, City Worked, 20c.@25c.; Joists, Hemlock, each, 12½c.; Wall Strips, 8c.@10c.; Shingles, Pine, sawed, ℔ bunch, $2 50@$3; Pine, split and shaved, $2@$2 25; Cedar, three feet, first quality ℔ M, $35@$38; Cedar, three feet, second quality, $30@$33; Cedar, two feet, first and second quality, $20@$30; Company, three feet, $40; Cypress, three feet, $22; Cypress, two feet, $15; Staves, W. O. Pipe, light, ℔ M, $60; White Oak, Pipe, heavy, $95; White Oak, Hhd., heavy, $75; White Oak, Hhd., light, $65; White Oak, Barrel, heavy, $55; White Oak, Barrel, light, $45; Red Oak, Hhd., heavy, $50; Red Oak, Hhd. light, $45; Heading, White Oak, $72.

MOLASSES—Is in very limited supply and demand. New-Orleans, 54c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@45c.; and Claved Cuba, 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Are salable and steady. Cut, 3¾c.; Wrought, 7½c.@8c.; Wrought Horseshoe, 17c., ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quite scarce and is in request, mainly at $3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in light supply, and is rather quiet; being now held at 44c.@46c., according to the quantity, ℔ gallon. Tar is salable and steady, at $2@$2 37½ ℔ bbl. Rosin is pretty active and firm, at $1 60@$1 65 for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 12½ for No. 2; and $3 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is moderately inquired for, and is now quoted at $2@$2 25, ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $38 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is in fair demand and is in the advance, being now firm at 78c.@80c. for Whale, and $1 50@$1 55 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is quoted at 85c.@90c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ℔ gallon, and is pretty freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 60c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Palm, 9¼c.@9½c., ℔ lb. Olive Oil is in good request, and is worth $1 15@$1 25 ℔ gallon, and $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ basket. Linseed is scarce and needed at from 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon; some factors claim higher rates. Lard Oil is retailing at from 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

New Bedford Oil Market, Aug. 11.—Sperm—We have still a quiet market to report for Sperm Oil. A sale of 50 bbls., at a price we did not learn, is all the transaction coming to our knowledge. Whale—The transactions for Whale, for the week, include a sale of a cargo of 2,200 bbls. at 77½c. ℔ gallon, which is an advance upon our last quotations. Also about 240 bbls. dark at 73c., and 400 bbls. South Sea at 75c. In Fairhaven, a sale of 1,900 bbls. is reported, at 80c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone—The market for bone has been quite brisk the past week. Sales 70,000 lbs. Northwest at 56c.; 7,000 do do. at 55c.; 9,000 do. do. (small) at 54c.; 16,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Northwest at 56c.; 30,000 do. do. at 56c.@57c.; 16,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 59c.; 8,000 lbs. do. (part small) at 58c., and 3,500 lbs. Polar at 60c.—*Whalemen's Ship. List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $3 75@$3 ℔ ton. Calcined $1 20@1 25 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered at lower and irregular prices. Hence, it is rather more sought after. The sales since our last, reach about 1,300 bbls., in lots, at from $19 62½c.@$19 75c. for Mess; and $17 62½c.@$17 75c. for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 13½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $7@$7 87½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; 25c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is dull and heavy, with free receipts, especially of Liverpool, most of which had been previously contracted for. Turks Island, &c., 34c.@34½c. ℔ bush; Liverpool, Ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 31¼@$1 47½ ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¼c.@8¼c.; Refined, 6½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Nitrate Soda, 5¼c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is sparingly sought after, and yet it is now worth 14c. ℔ lb. American rough Flax is inactive and nominal, at $1 50 ℔ bush. Clean do. is quoted at $17 ℔ tierce. Calcutta Linseed is worth $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bush., and is in fair request thereat. Reaped Timothy readily commands $3 50@$3 75, in small lots, ℔ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 7c; Buck, 7½c ℔ lb.

SOAP—We heard that 200 bxs. Castile were disposed of, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are inactive and languid, at old quotations. Cassia, in mats, 26c.; Ginger, Race, 6c.; Mace, 80c.@82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11½c.; Cloves, 11½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market displays less animation at, however, unaltered quotations. The sales since our last having been confined to about 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are pretty active and buoyant at very full prices.

TALLOW—Prime is quiet and languid at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Continue in limited request at unaltered rates, pending the auction sale announced for this day week, the 19th inst., the opening sale of the Fall season.

TIN—Attracts more attention at about former prices. We quote: Banca, (cash,) 33c.@33½c.; Straits, (cash,) 31½c. ℔ lb.; Plates, I. X., $11 87½@$11 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9@$9 25; Terne, Coke, $8 75@$9; Terne, Charcoal, $10 87½@$10 25 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—The general inquiry is pretty brisk at steady rates. We quote: Virginia, Lugs, 6½c.@7½c.; Kentucky, 7c.@12c.; Mason County, 8c.@10c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@15c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c.; Yara, 30c.@40c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 30c.@$1; Florida, wrappers, 15c.@60c.; Seed Leaf, 8½c.@15c.; Manufactured, 5s, 8s and 6s, 16c.@25c.; med. 5s and 8s ... [illegible] ... Pounds, No. 1, 30c.; Pounds, extra ... Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@20c.; Pounds, ... Pounds, common, 11c.@15c.; ... [illegible]

WHALEBONE—... [illegible] ... South Sea ... Northwest ... Ochotsk ... Arctic ...

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mainly at 33¼c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic has been quite actively sought after, since our last, chiefly by manufacturers and their agents; though partly by jobbers, at full prices. Foreign has attracted very little attention, though it remains firm. The sales of the week include about 200,000 Domestic Fleece, 25,000 lbs. do. Pulled, and a few small lots of Foreign within our previous range.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continued active and buoyant. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@5¾d. in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce, and Heavy Goods, 25s.@35s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A Br. bark hence to Falmouth, for orders, Grain at 10d. if to Bremen or Hamburg, and 13d. if to Stettin; a bark to Cadiz, Wheat 17c., and Flour 75c.; a brig, 300 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,100; three barks and a brig to Lisbon and back at round sums, taking parts of cargoes out at 18c. for Wheat, and 75c. for Flour; a brig, 200 tons, from Marseilles to New-York, $1,000; a bark to Montevideo, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; schr. Thomas Bradley, 195 tons, for a two years' trading voyage on the Western Lakes, $7,000 ℔ annum, all expenses to be paid by the charterers; a bark hence, in ballast to Sombrero Island, and back, Guano, $6 50 ℔ ton; a schr., 180 tons, to Bermuda and back, $1,000; one to St. Johns, N. F., 50c. ℔ bbl.; a bark to Cape Town, C. G. H., Staves, &c., and a brig to Sicily and back, on private terms.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the beautiful village of Morrisania, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. Lot 50 feet front and 114 feet deep, house 21 feet front by 31 feet deep, 2 stories and finished basement, with pantry 5 feet square, washroom with pump and sink, a cellar 11 feet 9 inches by 12 feet in the rear, chain-pump in the yard; located on 7th-st., between Fulton and Franklin-avs. Price $1,400. Inquire of EDWARD WILKINSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE—Three very nice three story brick houses on 55th-st., near 3d-av., $3,600 each; one on 50th-st., near 4th-av., $5,000; one on 28th-st., $6,000; one on 33d-st., $3,800, and others. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 5 to 7 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Positively to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1856. There will be exposed at Public Auction, in the town of Luzerne, known as West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., at the depot of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one hundred, choice Building Lots, fronting upon avenues 60 and 70 feet in width, and being most conveniently located for railroad and town purposes.

They will all be within about one-half mile of two bridges over the Susquehanna River, and within the limits of a town rapidly growing in size and importance. The depot of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is upon the property, and closely adjoining these lots, several trains to and from New-York pass it daily. A large four-story Hotel, to be called the Luzerne House, will be erected near the depot, and many first-class buildings are now being erected near by; another bridge will undoubtedly be built from foot of Philadelphia-av. across the Susquehanna. This avenue of 70 feet in width leads in a straight course from the depot to the river.

Maps exhibiting the size, position, and numbers of the lots to be sold, may be had at the office of the West Pittston Coal Company, S. E. corner Water and Chestnut-sts. Philadelphia, or of T. STRONG, Agent for said Company, at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.

Terms of Sale—Five Dollars must be paid when each lot is struck off; one-fifth of the purchase money on signing of the contract, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest.

E. G. KNIGHT, President of the West Pittston Coal Company.
JAS. H. STRYPHEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—Fourteen miles from the City of New-York and one mile south of the town of Yonkers. There are 25 acres of good land, a fine apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good garden, stable and ice-house. The house contains 12 rooms and furnace in basement. It is in excellent repair, and has been newly painted within and without. The access to the City is very convenient. The Hudson River cars stop several times a day about a quarter of a mile from the house, and there is constant communication by steamboat from Yonkers. For health and convenience the situation is unrivaled. Apply to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 29 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large two-story frame house, filled in with brick, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE AND GARDEN FOR SALE—With 1¾ acres of land, in the village of Passaic, N. J., 13 miles from New-York City, on the Paterson plank road, and 30 minutes by Erie Railroad. Price $1,150. Inquire of J. M. ROWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE—25 by 38 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange Co. N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depot. Price $2,800. For further particulars address G. P. REEVE, Goshen, N. Y.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, AT ITHACA, N. Y.—A large, commodious and thoroughly finished brick house, with about one acre of land well stocked with fruit, and having good and sufficient outbuildings, is offered for sale cheap and on terms to suit purchaser. The premises are situate on Main-st. in the village of Ithaca and were lately occupied by JACOB M. McCORMICK, Esq., deceased. It is a very desirable and valuable residence, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to WM. E. McCORMICK at the Erie Railroad office, Jersey City, or D. BOARDMAN, Ithaca, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelhamville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $1,600. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALLY, near the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the farm, on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 118 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, consisting of 97 acres in Jamaica village, with elegant country seat, besides farm house and ample outbuildings. This property offers great inducements to persons wishing to combine the advantages of farm and country seat, within 45 minutes' ride of New-York. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or City property, a farm of about 32 acres, 3 miles from the Tarrytown Railroad Station, and 2½ miles from the Pleasantville Station of the Harlem Railroad, with two-story frame dwelling, 40x28; kitchen, 16x18; barn, 18x25; fountain in front of dwelling and water led through dwelling and barn, from never-failing spring; will be sold with or without stock and crops, and possession given immediately if required. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey-sts.

FOR SALE—Splendid established Photograph and Daguerreotype Gallery, situation unsurpassed in this City, price $800, half its value. Also, splendid little Thread and Needle Store, corner 26th-st. and 10th-av.; price $100. Also, superior Oyster Saloon, 3d-av.; grand location and fixtures, price $400. Also, wanted, a snug furnished house, situated between Broome and Walker-sts., rent about $800. Apply at No. 300 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A country place, within 40 to 60 minutes of Wall-st. by the Erie Railroad, and three or four minutes' walk of Ryder's Depot, in the village of Passaic, N. J. ... [illegible] ... M. ROWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE— [illegible]

STATEN ISLAND— [illegible] ... Office.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— [illegible] ... T. J. HALL ...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE— [illegible] ... T. J. WORKS ...

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East ...th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 52d-st. Inquire at No. 160 East ...

A NEW SLOOP-RIG YACHT FOR SALE— ... feet, 12 feet beam, cabin ... stove, cooking utensils, &c., &c., and in every respect complete and in the best order; known to be a fast sailer. For further particulars, apply to W. B. KIRMAN, Room No. 24 Union Building, No. 56 William-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In West 34th-st., near Broadway, a first-class four-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed ... [illegible] ... The furniture which is all new and of the best description can be purchased if desired and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The 3-story and basement House No. 60 St. Mark's Place, 8th-st. Possession can be had 1st Sept. The fixtures and part of the furniture will be sold or rented; has recently been painted, in good order; has all modern improvements and is a desirable tenant house ... [illegible] ... on premises, or address HOUSE, Box No. 1,2 .. P. O.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., within 100 feet of the Fulton-av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant. Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 4-story house on the corner of Broome and ... -sts. near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 148 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the similar house, No. ... Hammond-st.—$500. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 133 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have a very good light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—Or lease for 3½ years from the 1st ... the house will be let and the furniture sold for cash; house is well situated for renting, furnished; is now let for that purpose, income $135 per month. Inquire of JOHN PERRY, No. 354 Broadway. No agents need apply.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 19 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET— ... st. and near 6th-av., will be rented to a small family on favorable terms. Also, 3 three-story brick houses, in good neighborhood, at $500 each. Apply to J. BULL, No. 33 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET— ... st., near 4th-av., three story, thirteen rooms, three rooms deep, first floor, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 10, Post Office.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET— ... [illegible] ... N. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNISHED ROOM—Bedroom and pantry, with privilege in parlor, for $3 50 per week, at No. 58 Chrystie-st., near 3d-av. Bath and gas in the house.

OFFICES TO LET—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No. 54 Pine-st., over the Merchants' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands throughout the building. Any person wishing the above can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 330 Water-st. J. B. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

MAIDEN-LANE STORE TO LET—The first floor and basement of No. 59 Maiden-lane, 25x117, running through to, and having entrance in Liberty-st. Also, basement of No. 48 Maiden-lane. Possession may be had in August. Apply to S. W. SMITH, 59 Maiden-lane.

TO MECHANICS—Two light rooms on Clinton and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GARIDU, No. 132 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET— ... [illegible] ...

STEAM POWER TO LET— ... J. G. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser wishes to purchase a first-class dwelling located in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights. Address J. B. L., Times Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—FOR SALE—An interest in a patent for the best metal pavement yet patented. Can be made and put down at per yard less than that any that has yet been laid. It will stand more, is safer, and as durable. Patent was issued Aug. 5, 1856. For further information, inquire at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, room No. 3, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A valuable millinery stand—an old established millinery concern, a short distance in the country. To one possessed of a small cash capital, this is a rare opportunity to make money. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 94 and 96 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

$2,000 A YEAR—A sold fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of four post stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & Co., New-York Post-office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Peck's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Shoe Brads,	Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 19 3-inch tubes, to 36 inches diameter, having 82 3 feet tubes, well suited for heating buildings, very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers, and others about doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap and quick, by R. DEHEURADE, No. 196 Elm-st.

BELLS! BELLS!—Steamboat, plantation, ... of all descriptions for sale at factory prices ... SAIRBANKS ... No. 162 Broadway.

[illegible] ... MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible]

BAKER & WEEKS, No. 8 Pine-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of the entire furniture of a large manufacturer, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, and will be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances, consisting of a rich and desirable stock of superior made cabinet furniture—[illegible] rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] chamber suites, [illegible] richly carved parlor centre tables, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in suites to match; hair mattresses, [illegible] Turkish and Voltaire do., clocks, cutlery, glass ware, China vases, &c., together with an endless variety of articles in the housekeeping line, worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed, for shipping, on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

SYLVESTER SHOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting in part of six superior rosewood piano-fortes, 10 suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, [illegible] splendid etagere, bookcases, marble-top centre, [illegible] extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, [illegible] rockers, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture. By order of the mortgagee. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—FIRST REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 156 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, 75 IRON FEET PIANO STOOLS, IRON SAFE, &c.—at auction, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also, 7 fine gold hunting-case patent lever watches; [illegible] The whole for positive sale.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, [illegible] Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of the Furniture and [illegible] the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, by order of [illegible]—FRED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition, $[illegible] a year. Male and female. Term opens Sept. 15. 18 Teachers. Send for circulars to G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 262 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institution at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees: Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. [illegible], Secretary. [illegible] E. D. BROWN, Treas. Joseph Hoxie, D. E. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp, Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank, Jas. E. Holbeck, Geo. B. Gearman, Wm. K. Hinman, James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 21 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9. Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Martin Ketchum and S. Demism, Esqs., No. 48 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of F. M. Havens, Esq., No. 36 Water-st.

TO PARENTS.—A widow lady and daughter residing at North Orange, N. J., propose to accommodate some half dozen children from 6 to 10 years of age of either sex, to board and impart to them private instruction; and in fact care for them as they would for their own children, to be morally, mentally and physically [illegible]. For particulars [illegible] address Mrs. ELIZA OLIVER, North Orange, N. J. Refers to Rev. James M. Freeman and S. D. Condit & Co., Orange, N. J., and L. K. Osborn, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday picnic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This School is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family Boarding School for 12 young ladies, of any age, at [illegible] years of age. The school is pleasantly located in the village of Fair-Haven, one mile East of New-Haven. Next term begins Aug. 26. Circulars at SHEPARD'S, No. 191 Fulton-st., or address the Principal, THOS. C. SLOAN, Fair-Haven, Conn.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL—(Within 10 miles of the City of New-York.) Messrs. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH [illegible] charge of the above. To any person wishing such a school this offers an excellent opportunity. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 129 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 16 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 21 East 15th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 48 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

ROMANSE'S BALSAM FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for Inflamed Eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD HEREBY OFFERS A reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that Richard is himself again.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes so thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and gentle invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four colored plates. Among the contents are the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weakness; latest discoveries in reproduction, quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excesses and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 62 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—[illegible] A. M. to [illegible] evening. Sundays 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 122 Broadway, [illegible] DR. LARMONT [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or been aggravated by injudicious treatment, the undersigned [illegible] competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 9 Duane-st. Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence, in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last [illegible] years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would caution strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him a man they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail to cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all other remedies for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DISEASES OF FEMALES specially treated by Dr. POWER'S Remedies, from $1 to $5. All obstructions and irregularities removed by appropriate treatment. Dr. Power's Female Renovating Pills, $1 per box, warranted to produce the effect intended. Office, No. 50 Canal-st., cor. Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c. &c. Offices, No. 642 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted. Strictures and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, Trevorton and Peach Orchard; also, Black-smith and [illegible] Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 70 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., Nos. 118 and 119 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs repaired and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN, (Mason and Builder,) No. 167 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances upon the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIERAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 25 Wall-st. Refer to—Bank of America, Merchants' Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six. (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, F. D. KIMBALL, J. H. BAKER, } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1856.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax to pay interest on Bonds.

The population in 1850 was about	1,850
The population in 1856 is over	12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851	$711,300
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852	1,085,150
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853	1,275,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854	1,589,700
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855	2,329,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856	3,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders, held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said Companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of [illegible] & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 21, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. [illegible] and 140. W. E. CULVER.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1, 1856.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House)—New-York, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the crush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

aul6-'54-lawlyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.—The UNION BANK of Kinderhook has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1856.—The CLINTON BANK, of Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1856.—The NIAGARA COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The second installment of thirty per cent of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. T. E. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 5, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.—New-York, Aug. 12, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of August inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 60 Chambers-st., New-York, Aug. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 Wall-st.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable the 18th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

August 12, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 12:40 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:30 P. M.

At 3 P. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 9:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 50.—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 6.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.30 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

9.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the offices of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:30 P. M., and leave Providence at 4:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gouverneur S. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
F. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert B. Rose,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. B. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated with landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of a first-class boarding house in the country; now full of boarders, and will be full all the year. Possession of premises given immediately. Apply to IVISON & PHINNEY, booksellers, Broadway, New-York City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 23 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM LIVERPOOL.		
Saturday,	April	26 ... 1856	Wednesday,	May	14 ... 1856
Saturday,	May	[illegible] ... 1856	Wednesday,	May	28 ... 1856
Saturday,	May	[illegible] ... 1856	Wednesday,	June	11 ... 1856
Saturday,	June	7 ... 1856	Wednesday,	June	25 ... 1856
Saturday,	June	21 ... 1856	Wednesday,	July	9 ... 1856
Saturday,	July	5 ... 1856	Wednesday,	July	23 ... 1856
Saturday,	July	19 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Aug.	6 ... 1856
Saturday,	Aug.	2 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Aug.	20 ... 1856
Saturday,	Aug.	16 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Sept.	3 ... 1856
Saturday,	Aug.	30 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Sept.	17 ... 1856
Saturday,	Sept.	13 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Oct.	1 ... 1856
Saturday,	Sept.	27 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Oct.	15 ... 1856
Saturday,	Oct.	11 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Oct.	29 ... 1856
Saturday,	Oct.	25 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Nov.	12 ... 1856
Saturday,	Nov.	8 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Nov.	26 ... 1856
Saturday,	Nov.	22 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Dec.	10 ... 1856
Saturday,	Dec.	6 ... 1856	Wednesday,	Dec.	24 ... 1856
Saturday,	Dec.	20 ... 1856			

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday,	July 30
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday,	July [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Aug. 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 13
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Aug. 20
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 27
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Sept. 3
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Sept. 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Sept. 17
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Sept. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 14.

For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW: EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW, Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	$2 25
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
Mellenville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	1 50	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	1 75	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	1 75	Becket	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	1 85	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	1 95	Rupert	[illegible]
Richmond	2 05	Westfield	3 25
Shaker Village	2 20		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 14. 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 14. 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 15. 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 15. 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 16. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 16. 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 17. 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 16. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 17. 7 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 17. 5 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 18. 4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 18. 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 19. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19. 7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 9..12½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 9.. 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 10.. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 10.. 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 11.. 9½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 11.. 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 12..10½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 12.. 3 P. M.
Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 13 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 13. 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 14. 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 14. 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 15.. [illegible] P. M.	Friday, Aug. 15.. 6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 16.. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 16.. 6½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of T. LEWIS, Jr., No. [illegible] West-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAMILTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 20 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 9th-av.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway. N. B.—These Pianos received three First Premiums during the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] County of New-York.—THE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY against [illegible] ISAAC [illegible] and SAMUEL F. BULL and FRANCIS [illegible] MASON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants [illegible] GEORGE DEVOE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856. GOODMAN & JESUP, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN E. [illegible], No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856. GEORGE S. ROBBINS, JONATHAN E. STEELE, Administrators. CATHARINE M. RICHARDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1856. HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator. [illegible] Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD W. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of [illegible] EDIOT & BOARDMAN, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated April 19, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES [illegible], No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856. ANDREW HAMILTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, 1856. JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the [illegible] of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. [illegible]

JAMES L. RIDGELY, Cor. and Rec. Secretary.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, [illegible] for the construction of two pumping engines, [illegible]

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be furnished by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, [illegible] No. 4 Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 12th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the [illegible] Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, stone-wall and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 5th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the 12th, and proposals received until the 20th inst., at 12 M. H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School House No. [illegible] [illegible] on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward.

HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords Virginia pine wood, at their wood landings between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the [illegible] day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for warming and ventilating Ward School No. 38, Clarkson-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward. J. S. BURTON, Chairman.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. $4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $[illegible] of rosin oil, $13 of whale oil, $[illegible] of sperm oil, and $[illegible] of burning fluid.

It burns in all the coal oil lamps, and in camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum created by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and brewer's lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without trimming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all binnacle and other lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. [illegible], No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its [illegible] superiority over others of American manufacture, and the more successful competition with the best of foreign, that [illegible] Paints and [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 148 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. [illegible] HAYDEN & CO., Agents, No. 45 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Clock and Mantilla business, at No. 81 Canal-st., under the title of BENSON & WILSON. JOHN JAS. BENSON, WATSON WILSON.

News from California.

[illegible] ... shall have these. In ... the Garden ... Judge, Sheriff ...

[illegible] REPORT.

... last Sunday, an able report, made ... of the Vigilance Committee, on ... and robberies by County and City ... appeared in all the journals. It devel... an amount of filibustering upon this commu... absolutely startling even to those well posted ... in regard to official rascality. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted, without authority of law, on the shoulder-striking New-York villains in our midst. Such fellows as Casey and Billy Mulligan were found to have been in possession of sinecures of $250 per month and upwards. In one instance, $23,000 had been allowed for the copy of records which had never been compared, and were found full of errors. Every Sheriff had held possession of his office ... and books, instead of passing them over to his successor. The County Recorder, Jim ..., of New-York—Bennett's barber—had charged $7,000 for making an index to the records, which it was his duty to do without extra pay, and which anybody else would have done for an eighth of the sum. The Coroner had charged the city $75 each for false inquests and burials, picking up the same man two or three times in the waters of the Bay, claiming him always to be a new victim to the man-holes in the planked streets.

SHARP PRACTICE OF UNDERTAKERS.

The Committee have expelled two or three persons who were undertakers. It is not exactly known what the charges against these men were, but some of the reports flying about town in this regard are horrible. It is said that they sold expensive coffins, sometimes at $200 or $300 each—that as soon as the mourners' backs were turned, the coffins were emptied, the bodies emptied into the rough wooden boxes, and then the original coffins taken back and sold to the next customer! As Cunningham, who was expelled by last steamer, left a card behind, in which he says that one of the charges under which he was convicted was "robbing the grave," it is probable the foregoing report is true.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The last steamer, which arrived on the 14th, brought us out both the Democratic and Republican nominations. On the evening of the 15th the Buchanan men held a mass meeting on the Plaza, to ratify the nomination. It was attended by about 2,500 persons. Able and eloquent speeches were made, but it did not seem to me that much enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Buchanan is, without doubt, the choice of the Democrats of California—but the Railroad Plank in the Cincinnati platform is counted to be rather a rotten one—and perhaps this prevented the people from warming up on the occasion. Calhoun Benham, a prominent Southern Whig, gave in his adhesion. Most of the Southern Whigs and some Northern ones will go over to Mr. Buchanan. During the progress of the meeting, a salute of 100 guns was fired, and tar-barrels and rockets lighted up Telegraph hill. The *Herald* of this city has come out for Buchanan.

On Saturday evening, the 19th, the Republicans met in Musical Hall to ratify the nomination of Col. Fremont. There were about two thousand persons present. The Hall was draped with flags, and opposite to each other on the walls were two very funny-looking specimens of the paint shop. One of them represented a train of cars at full speed. The words, "We've Polk'd 'em, we've Pierce'd 'em, and now we'll Buck 'em—(Modern Democracy)" were inscribed on the canvas. Under the forward car lay President Pierce, with his legs sawed off by the wheels. The boiler of the engine bore the face of Fremont. A large Buck, with a face strongly resembling the Pennsylvania statesman, was trying to get off the track, while the cowcatcher was just scraping him up. The other canvas had a train of cars rushing at full speed through a gorge of the Sierras, inscribed "Pacific Railroad without Proviso." Telegraph wires were running along the line, and Col. Fremont, mounted on a streak of lightning, seemed to be gaining on the train. The Pittsburg Platform was indorsed—able and eloquent speeches were made, and every allusion to a Pacific Railroad "brought down the house." Much enthusiasm was manifested. It is evident the Railroad will enter largely into the approaching election. The Republicans have no paper in this city, but it is said a morning paper, with plenty of means, will be under way in a day or two, in the Fremont interest.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING.

The Clippers *White Swallow* and *Lotus* arrived from New-York, just as the last steamer was leaving the port. Since then we have the *Goddess* from Boston, the *Young America* and the *Mastiff*, and the *Sierra Nevada* from New-York. From Hong Kong, we have the British ships *Hamilton* and *Caroline*, Dutch ship *Jan Hendrick* and American bark *Sarah Warren*, with cargoes and nearly a thousand Chinese passengers. From Australia the American bark *What Cheer*, and the British bark *Gem Wool*. From Havre, the French ship *Grairy*, with wines, etc. The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived yesterday from Nicaragua.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Gwin and family are staying at the Sulphur Springs in Napa Valley. His daughter, Lucy Gwin, was injured by a fall from her horse last week. I am happy to learn she is fast recovering. Capt. A. A. Ritchie, of the firm of Ritchie, Osgood & Co., an old and esteemed citizen, was killed at Napa last week, by being thrown from his carriage.

MINING NEWS.

Mining companies are doing well. Those who have not sufficient capital to go into these companies, and who do not choose to work on their own account, get from $3 to $4 a day from the companies. In the cities, mechanics get $5 a day, and laborers $3, with work on the average about half the time. Board and lodging for these classes cost from $5 to $7 a week.

CROPS.

Our crops are good—much better than was anticipated, and produce is low. The market is well supplied with apples, pears, peaches, strawberries and water melons. Vegetables are abundant and cheap. Beef brings, dressed, about $12 a hunred.

SICKNESS OF GEN. WOOL.

Gen. Wool is quite sick at Napa. He has sent to Benicia for his surgeon and suite. Much anxiety is manifested for him here, although I do not hear if he is seriously ill.

THEATRICAL.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is still playing to good houses at the Metropolitan. "McKean Buchanan, the Great American Tragedian," is murdering Shakspeare at the American, previous to giving the Australians a chance to laugh at him. The sisters Gougenheim are playing to thin houses at the Union. Backus' Minstrels are drawing well.

COLLECTOR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Treasury Department at Washington can congratulate itself on having at last found an honest man for Collector of this Port. Hon. Milton S. Latham's first return, embracing the receipt and disbursement of nearly a million and a half of dollars, has been audited without the suspension of a single dollar against him. All his predecessors, except Col. Collier, are yet on the Black Book of the Department for sums averaging about $200,000 each. F. W. R.

Terrible Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF PLACERVILLE.

A dispatch in the Sacramento *Union*, dated Diamond Springs, July 6, gives the following account of the fire at Placerville:

The fire to-day broke out about 12 noon, at the Union Hotel. The wind being high, the fire spread rapidly. Every wooden tenement, from the foot of Main and Sacramento streets to the Methodist church on Cedar ravine, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, being entirely destroyed on both sides of the street. On Coloma-street the fire reached to the *Democrat* office, which was entirely destroyed. All the brick buildings having iron doors and shutters were saved. Those without were completely destroyed, except the walls. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office was saved; also, Schleman's, ... Hawes, Kline's, Ramis & Co.'s, the Post-Office, Hooper & Co.'s, Lacy's, and ...'s—all brick buildings—are saved ...

It is impossible to ascertain the names of those who have been rendered houseless at present, but we will do so at the earliest moment, and send the ... list. We have heard of only one life being lost, a Mr. ..., who owned the toll-road from this city to Coon Hollow, but rumor reports that there are three others.

The following is a list of the losses incurred:

John Fountain	$7,000	S. T. Weston	$8,000
Pennie & Hoffmeister	1,800	C. H. ...	4,000
M. Levison	1,500	J. Lobe	1,500
C. B. Pettis	3,000	L. Kline	3,000
G. W. Barnes	500	D. Gridley	5,000
S. Russell	3,000	Jas. E. Penno	3,000
Carthage & Johnson	3,000	F. F. Barss	4,000
Davis & Roy	5,000	G. M. Condee	3,000
Wm. Solomon	500	Condee & Co.	3,000
J. Gouic	500	J. H. Fisher	800
Wm. Smith	1,800	W. F. Jewey	4,000
Smith H. Nash	6,000	A. Bell	7,000
Placerville Wat'rCo.	12,000	F. A. Bee	3,000
E. Waite	2,400	G. Moon & Co.	4,500
D. Newbauer	4,000	J. Peters	1,000
B. Isaacson	1,000	Harvey Lee	3,000
R. M. Alderson	1,200	Stevens & Co.	4,000
Frank Stewart	500	Geo. White	5,000
Condee & Dayton	1,000	Henry Robinson	5,000
L. S. Caldwell	11,700	Dr. Hay	1,200
A. Hattemeer	10,000	B. W. Gage	3,000
J. M. Douglass	6,000	J. G. A. Ballard	1,500
D. W. Levan	3,000	Mrs. D. W. Levan	700
Kinney & Johnson	2,000	Geo. W. Kinney	4,000
L. Tannewald	10,000	Oscar Augusta	500
A. Justice	400	H. Waldstadter	2,000
S. W. Hoff	1,000	S. E. Newell	1,500
Russell & O'Donnell	3,000	Dr. B. Chamberlain	3,000
S. F. Child	3,000	Child & Morton	1,200
J. Knope	6,000	C. W. Mountjoy	10,000
Fassett & White	4,000	N. C. Fassett	1,200
Fassett & Co.	5,500	White & Metzler	5,200
Wells, Fargo & Co.	300	Burns & McBride	4,400
Wm. B. Burns	1,500	Masonic Lodge	500
Phillips & Newman	5,000	Royal Arch Chapter	200
C. W. Tureman	3,000	Clark & Allfort	500
A. Van Voorhees	2,000	C. Clark	200
A. P. Drayton	3,000	H. C. Murgotten	2,000
Dr. O. Harvey	2,500	Dr. B. F. Kune	400

NEVADA CITY IN ASHES.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from the California *American*:

GRASS VALLEY, Saturday, July 20—1 A. M.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the rear of Dr. Albans' fire-proof building, on Pine-street, which spread to the adjoining building, occupied as a brewery. The wind favoring, it spread across to the United States Hotel, and downwards and upwards with great rapidity, taking the whole of Broad-street, Main-street, and all the cross streets, consuming all of the express offices, banking houses and churches, the new Court house and County Recorder's office, stores, etc. The only buildings that have escaped are as follows: Dr. Albans' apothecary store, Dr. Lark's apothecary store, S. Mires' boot and shoe store, S. Kohlman's clothing store, and Potter's store.

Persons burnt to death so far as known: A. J. Hager, banker; J. Johnson, ex-Deputy Surveyor; P. Hendrickson, merchant; S. W. Fletcher, late District-Attorney; Wm. Anderson, of the *Democrat*, and G. A. Young, merchant. Wm. Wilson, plasterer, burnt, but not fatally.

The whole of the business part of the town is entirely consumed, commencing at the foot of Pine-street, extending up Spring-street to near the junction of Broad-street, crossing below Womack's building to Washington bridge; thence across to High-street, down to Deer Creek, crossing to Little Deer Creek, below Lancaster's dwelling, and thence down Deer Creek to the foot of Pine-street, where it commenced—embracing from 150 to 200 acres of ground. The loss is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Intense Excitement at Yreka.

A MINER SHOT DEAD BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF—THE MINERS IN ARMS—THREATS TO BURN THE JAIL, ETC.

From the Sacramento Union.

Mr. R. C. Gridley yesterday received a letter from a gentleman in Yreka, written on the 5th of July, in which an account is given of an affair scarcely second, in point of the excitement created, to the late startling events in San Francisco. Mr. Gridley also had a conversation with Mr. Corral, late of the firm of Corral & Heath, merchants of that place, who yesterday passed through this city for Stockton, and from these sources we obtain the following particulars of the excitement:

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many miners in Yreka, and one of them, named J. Blunt, committed some offence, when Deputy-Sheriff Millhouse attempted to arrest him. Blunt offered, at first, no resistance, but the crowd of miners around him urged upon him not to submit to the arrest, as it was a d——d little offence, and on the Fourth of July should not be noticed. An altercation of words followed, and the Deputy-Sheriff, adhering to his determination, finally struck Blunt, and knocked him down and stamped upon his body. When he arose to his feet he advanced towards Millhouse, urged on by the crowd, and as he was approaching, Millhouse drew his pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him in the socket of the throat and killing him instantly.

Millhouse was then hurried off to the jail and secured there by the Sheriff and his posse; and in a very short time the jail was completely surrounded by miners, while the force of the Sheriff inside was constantly augmented by citizens summoned by the Sheriff for the protection of the prisoner. Meanwhile the news spread over the country, and the miners continued to flock into town from all quarters. The deceased was from Greenhorn, and a great many immediately left for Yreka. They also came in from Deadwood, a distance of 12 miles; from Indian Creek, 15 miles, and from Hamburg, about 8 miles distant. This was on Saturday, the 5th.

By this time there were about 400 miners around the jail, which was defended by a posse of 100 on the inside, fully armed. The arms used by the Sheriff were sent for and obtained from Fort Jones, a distance of about 19 miles, where there is a detachment of United States troops. The guns and ammunition were obtained during the night of the 4th.

After the occurrence—whether on the 4th or 5th, we are unable to state—an extra was issued from the office of the Yreka *Union*, giving an account of the affair, to which the miners took exception, and becoming incensed, as Mr. Corral states, appointed a deputation from their number to wait on Mr. Geo. Freaner, the editor, and demand a retraction or contradiction of the article. The deputation accordingly called upon him and made the demand, when Mr. Freaner stated that if they would convince him that he was wrong in any particular, he would do so, but if they could not convince him of his error, he would adhere to his position. The deputation of miners then stated to Mr. Freaner that they would give him until Sunday evening to withdraw the language he had used, and if he failed to do it at the expiration of that time, they would introduce him to a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. Corral left on Sunday morning, and consequently did not know what afterwards took place.

Before leaving, the excitement had reached a high pitch, and the miners expressed their determination to take the prisoner at all hazards, and that if they could not otherwise succeed, they would burn the town.

In addition to the above, we have a telegraph dispatch from Sacramento, which says:

"An extra of the Yreka *Union*, of Sunday, gives a statement of the killing, which makes the deceased the aggressor. On Sunday, it says, but few miners were in town, and there was very little excitement. It was rumored that if the Deputy Sheriff is acquitted, an effort will be made to hang him. There is nothing about what happened after the extra was received."

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Continued Depredations of the Indians.

Advices from Oregon are received to the 12th of July.

The Indians had destroyed property to the amount of $125,000 on Gold Beach, at the mouth of Rogue River.

From the Dalles the *Oregonian* of July 12 gets the following intelligence:

DALLES, Sunday, July 6, 1856.

Major Layton, commanding the Oregon Volunteers, left this post on the 25th ult., intending to go and see some Indians that were reported to be in the vicinity of John Day's river. He took with him only seventy-five men rank and file. An express arrived yesterday, from his command, stating that he had found a large band of hostile Indians, numbering 400 or 500. He states in his dispatch that his little command "is in a tight place;" and he desires more volunteers, and sends a requisition for more powder and lead. He says he is 150 miles from this post, and within 40 miles of Kamiakin's whole army.

Col. Shaw, with a command of about 200 mounted volunteers, belonging to Washington Territory, arrived at Walla Walla on or near the 20th of June, having made the passage of the Cascade mountains through the Nachess pass. He encountered no force of Indians on the route. Two Indian ... their escape from his ... in the Umatilla.

An expressman who came down from his camp on the 4th, reports having seen a party of apparently hostile Indians a little below the mouth of the Umatilla. They were in possession of some horses and cattle.

[Advertisement.]

Yellow Fever.—When lassitude and weariness; when chilly fits and listlessness of everything around; when faintness, giddiness, flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, pains in the eye-balls and lower part of the forehead; when with these we have pain in the back, debility and sighing, there must be no time lost. If these be not the symptoms of Yellow Fever, they nevertheless admonish us that we are about to be alarmingly sick, and a dose of six or eight "Brandreth's Pills" cannot be too soon swallowed. Two or three such doses, and plenty of Indian meal gruel for a day or two, will entirely cure. The evacuations will prove the propriety of this course. In all cases the Brandreth's Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and should be always resorted to by those of a costive habit.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Book Stores, Nos. 290 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street; also by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; R. J. Horsman, No. 126 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

Caution.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side-label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

The undersigned, in consequence of the partial destruction of their manufactory on the 9th inst., beg the indulgence of those parties who had favored them with special orders for Safes, assuring them that the delay will be only temporary, as their manufactory will be immediately rebuilt, with even greater facilities than heretofore; when we hope to be able to meet the demand for our Fire Proof Safe, long since decided by the business community to be the King of Safes. B. G. Wilder & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, No. 122 Water-street, near Wall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Fetridge & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. B. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.

An antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the Kalliston, or Cheney Water, Boston, prepared by Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, T. T. Green, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This beautiful Theatre is nightly crowded by the elite of the City, attracted by Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," dramatized by Mr. C. W. Taylor. It is the most sterling, and we may say the most successful Drama that has ever emanated from that justly celebrated author. It will be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and Messrs B. & T. Cony's dog-drama of the "Butchers of Ghent."

[Advertisement.]

August Catarrh.—Persons who suffer from periodical colds and catarrh will always find relief in the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston. For sale by C. H. Ring, Hegeman, Clark & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of summer, no patients will be received after 3½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

New-York, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at No. 163 West 19th-st., by Rev. John Brash, A. B. Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., Mr. James Swan, of Ansonia, Conn., to Miss Agnes Bell, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bell, both formerly of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, Mr. Edward C. Gregory to Miss Mary Ellsworth, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Fay, Mr. Valentine Stratton to Miss Angeline La Forge, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. H. Perry, D. D., Capt. Wm. A. Hammant, of Delaware, to Miss Clara Sharp Read, of Brooklyn.

Delaware papers please copy.

At Manhattanville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. W. O. Fitzgerald to Miss M. Marritt, both deaf mutes.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth Cathell, wife of James W. Cathell, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 372 Washington-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at No. 374 Bleecker-st., Joseph F., son of George and Harriet S. Edwards, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Maria Smyth, relict of Andrew Smyth, of this City, and daughter of the late Philip John Livingston, of Throgg's Neck, West Chester, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son, John W. Smyth, and of her son-in-law, Charles J. Aldis, are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, Clarice, youngest daughter of Elisha F. and Harriet A. Jenkins, aged 13 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 West 2d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of bilious fever, Ann, wife of Robert O'Hara, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 10 South 10th-st. Funeral service will be performed at the chapel of Sts. Peter and Paul, ...

At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 11, Thomas W. Tallmadge, in the 19th year of his age.

At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, Anna W., daughter of the late Ralph ..., Esq., of this City, and wife of Aaron R. Hughes, U. S. N.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—August 13.

$5,000 Virginia 6s		[illegible]		100	Erie Railroad		[illegible]
1,000	do.			100	do.		
2,000	do.			100	do.		
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70		107	100	do.		
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75		107	100	do.		
4,000	Missouri St. 6s		86	100	do.	b10	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		89	100	do.		
1,000	Erie R. R. Bds '83			300	do.		
	do.			50	do.		
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	b3	91½	100	do.		
8,000	do.		91½	50	do.		
5,000	do.	b10	91½	100	do.		
4,000	do.		91½	100	do.		
22,000	do.		90¾	100	do.		
64	Ill. Cen. Richts		172	150	do.		
200	Cl. & Tol. Div. Bds		75	200	do.		
20	Continental Bank			750	do.		
10	Arctic Insurance Co		95	100	do.		
20	Del. & H. C. Co.	b30	120	100	do.		
21	do.	b3	119¾	100	do.		
3	do.		119¾	100	do.		
134	Penn. Coal Co.		95	400	do.		
100	Canton Co.		21½	150	do.		
100	do.		21½	45	Mis. Cen. Railroad		
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		79½	100	do.		
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		85¾	100	do.		
300	do.		85¾	50	do.		
200	do.		85¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. RR		
200	do.		85¾	50	do.		
100	do.		85¾	100	Panama Railroad		94
25	Gal. & Chic. Railroad		117½	100	do.		
100	do.		107	100	do.		
200	Reading R. R.		85	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.		100¾
200	do.		85	50	do.	b30	100
100	do.		85½	100	do.		
200	do.		85½	20	Clev., Col. & C. R. R.		
500	do.	b30	85½	20	Clev. & Tol. RR.		73
100	do.		85½	250	do.		73½
200	do.		85½	300	do.		73½
150	do.		85½	50	do.		73½
100	do.	b10	85½	700	Chic. & R. I. RR.		90
100	do.		85½	50	do.		90
400	do.	b10	85½	700	do.		91
100	do.		85½	50	do.		91
1000	do.		85	50	do.		91

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Virginia 6s		92	100	Erie Railroad		58¼
15,000	Missouri St. 6s		85¾	100	do.		
30,000	Ill. Cn. RR. bs		91	200	do.		
5,000	do.		97	500	do.		
200	Canton Company		21½	100	do.	Saturday	58¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.		19	25	do.		
100	do.		19½	200	do.		
100	do.		19½	200	do.		
100	Del. & H. Can. Co		120	1000	do.		
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		85¾	100	do.		
110	do.		85¾	150	do.		
100	Panama R. R.		94	100	do.		
50	Illinois Cen. R. R.		100¾	600	do.		
10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		73	100	do.		
100	do.		73	20	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.		91
150	do.		73½	100	do.		91½
200	do.		73½	100	do.		91¾
300	do.		73½	50	Reading R. R.		85
500	do.		73½	300	do.		85¾
100	do.		73½	1000	do.		85
10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.		89¾				

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The *Canada's* mails were delivered in this City at a late hour this afternoon. Of a commercial character, we find nothing very novel therein. The most important intelligence is a confirmation of the bright prospects of the harvest in the British Islands, and in the principal grain-growing districts of France. The breadstuff markets of both countries are reported heavy and lower,—with a downward tenor, the supplies being in excess of the demand, while factors were losing confidence in the future. Cotton is reported active and steady at Liverpool, while provisions are represented as dull, though unchanged in value. The accounts from the manufacturing districts report an active business at strengthening prices. There was a slight reaction in the London Money market, and a prospect of temporarily increased stringency. This was attributed to arrangements in connection with foreign and share settlements, and to preparations for meeting engagements due on the 4th inst., understood as being extremely heavy. The private and joint stock banking establishments, which had advanced their discount rates a shade, were not meeting the entire demand for accommodation; and the Bank of England was regaining a portion of the discount business, while its rates remained unaltered. The bullion in the Bank had increased over $290,000. The specie receipts had been pretty extensive, with an expected heavy import by the *Royal Charter*, due from Melbourne. The export movement was diminishing, and the remittances to France were becoming inconsiderable. The Board of Trade returns for the month of June had been issued the week before the sailing of the *Canada*. The unusually large increase of nearly two millions and a half sterling is shown in the declared value of the exportations over the corresponding period in 1855. Almost every article exported exhibited an increase, the only exceptions being beer, coals, fish, and oils; the aggregate decrease in which was trifling. The import tables indicated an increased consumption of articles of food and luxury proportionate to the general activity of trade. The British Funds were inactive, and Consols had declined ⅛ ⅌ cent., closing at 95⅛@95⅜ for money. Most Foreign Securities were also somewhat tame and languid. The main exception to the general dullness was in the case of American Stocks. In reference to which the Barings say that though there had been no marked improvement in the inquiry, prices were in some instances stiffening: Buyers of United States 6s of '68 at 104; of Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 102½; and of Maryland, at 91. Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds done at 81@82. Virginia 6s, 85½@85¾. Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of '69, 97@99. New-York and Erie Railroad, 3d Mortgage, 91@93. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, 91½. Panama 7s, 94@96. Nova Scotia 6s, 106½. Canada 6s, 115. Satterthwaite advises us of "a considerable business doing in American Securities. The recent improved accounts for New-York having stimulated prices, especially of Illinois Shares and Bonds; the shares have been largely dealt in at 7@7½ premium. Erie Bonds of '83 and '75 are very firm. The shares of the Company are becoming more freely dealt in; they were 59@61. We note dealings in Michigan Southern Stock at 92@93, cum-dividend. New-York Central and Michigan Central Stocks are more inquired for, and transactions have taken place in each at 86@88." Advices had been received at Liverpool, from Australia, to the 2d of May, reporting trade healthy and free from excitement. Much complaint, however, was made of the want of labor, the trades having combined and obliged employers to reduce their working hours from ten to eight, paying them, nevertheless, on the ten-hours' scale. Female servants were extremely scarce, and much wanted.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,590,875	10,586,909
Jan. 12	17,418,854	4,887,965	10,416,861
Jan. 19	16,857,096	4,912,900	10,425,312
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,106
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,866,429	5,604,500	10,612,719
Feb. 16	17,749,659	5,642,365	10,529,494
Feb. 23	19,420,515	5,842,316	10,575,398
Mar. 1	19,480,708	5,491,005	10,509,640
Mar. 8	19,226,325	5,764,620	10,559,416
Mar. 15	19,263,690	5,684,965	10,552,565
Mar. 22	18,435,307	5,338,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,065,178	5,289,780	10,449,383
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,037,105
April 12	18,794,535	3,395,945	10,028,867
April 19	16,929,549	3,068,600	9,675,788
April 26	16,975,199	2,699,435	9,722,150
May 3	15,448,266	3,450,875	9,666,551
May 10	15,367,377	3,600,990	9,778,583
May 17	15,710,612	4,156,675	9,601,365
May 24	15,286,646	5,061,200	10,656,304
May 31	14,912,416	5,506,690	11,364,656
June 7	14,632,306	5,862,735	11,688,419
June 14	14,247,079	6,078,460	12,052,738
June 21	14,411,884	6,918,260	12,337,965
June 28	14,662,959	7,065,715	12,672,763
July 5	15,587,919	6,588,720	12,610,943
July 12	15,772,696	6,484,750	12,378,209
July 19	15,155,664	5,921,900	12,230,765
July 26	15,694,494	5,505,145	12,238,304

The return for the week ending the 26th of July gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,884,508	Increase	£341,837
Other deposits	10,595,296	Decrease	1,364,177
Rest	3,357,981	Increase	6,491

On the other side of the account:

Gov'nt securities	£12,712,434	Decrease	£1,065,000
Other securities	15,694,494	Decrease	59,949
Notes unemployed	5,505,145	Decrease	481,745

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

[illegible]

The extreme depression and unsettled feeling in the Road Shares, yesterday, were followed this morning by a recovery of 1@1½ per cent. The dealings were quite animated through the day, particularly in Erie and Reading. The business done in the former amounted to 9,000 shares, the highest cash rate 58¾, the closing sales in the afternoon, 58¾ ⅌ cent. A single Broker made contracts at his own option 30 days for 4,000 shares at 58¾@59. The buyers' options of the day were done at from 58¾ to 58⅞ ⅌ cent. Reading recovered from 83½, the lowest on Tuesday, to 85¾, closing 85; seller 30 days. The Western shares were also active, and a large amount of contracts were made in the Rock Island and Toledo. The business in New-York Central was mostly at 85¾ ⅌ cent. for the reopening of transfers on the 23d inst. The depression in Panama continues, and we hear that a good many of the call contracts for a decline have probably been based on the discussion in London of the Honduras route, which Hon. E. P. Squier is understood to have in charge. The settlement of the Central American question through the agency of Honduras, whose Minister in England is understood to act in concert with Mr. Squier, has given the new scheme high claim to attention from English capitalists. The importance of the competition of the route, however, which must of necessity be a long way in prospective, as against the Panama Road, is greatly exaggerated. The scheme contemplates the building of 161 miles of roadway from ocean to ocean. The cost ought not to be excessive, if all we hear of the topography of the route be true, yet the term of four or five years at least will be required to bring it into full use as an inter-oceanic communication, by which time there will probably be more business in the Pacific trade than both routes can well accommodate. At all events, the mere suggestion of such competition, before its first programme is put forth, ought scarcely to authorize a fall of 8 or 10 ⅌ cent. upon a 12 ⅌ cent. investment, as the Panama Road is amply proving itself to be. The cash price to-day was 93½. There was a sale at the afternoon Board at 94, buyer 60 days. Virginia State Stock declined to 92 ⅌ cent. Missouris steady. The operations in Illinois Central Bonds were at 91½@91 ⅌ cent. The general market closed steady.

There was no marked change in Money affairs to-day. The activity in the demand continues, though more sensibly felt, for a day or two, in the discount way than in the call loans. Mercantile paper goes outside of Bank 7½ to 9 ⅌ cent., first class names, 60 days to 4 months; very choice signatures at 7½ to 8 ⅌ cent. Second rate or fair paper 9 to 11 ⅌ cent. There was a good supply of means to the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent. The periodical panics in Stock values, of which we had a small specimen yesterday, almost unavoidably call out the most extravagant discussion and prognostics of the amount and effect of the hypothecation of the leading Railway Shares in Bank and with other Street lenders. The argument is, that when Bank contraction comes these Stocks must go overboard at any sacrifice. The deduction is not an unfair one, perhaps, as the loans made to brokers are, as a rule, though not without its exceptions, called in first on the occurrence of a money pressure or contraction. But there is manifest unfairness in exaggerating the amount of the different Railway Stocks held on the Street, or, in technical phrase, "carried" by the brokers. While this sort of discussion is confined to the immediate circle of the Stock Exchange, no great harm is done; but when the rumors of that locality are transferred to and indorsed by the press, as they were this morning by the *Herald*, it is well enough to look soberly into the truth of the figures presented, that the public may not be misled. The charge is, in substance, that the shares of five of our leading Railways are weighing so heavily on the Street, and so large a proportion of their capital is being carried on temporary speculation by the brokers, that

"It is impossible to tell where the bottom of the market is just now. Of the leading railroads there is probably more than double as much stock in Wall-street at this moment than at the same time last year. * * * Operators at a distance who may be disposed to take a line for a rise at current rates, would do well to pause, and think twice before they act. The money market is rapidly hardening, &c."

The plain inference conveyed is, that the public are selling out their leading railroad stocks to the Brokers, and that they are less distributed, by half, than this time last year. Five Roads are instanced, but no approximate estimate of the number of shareholders presented. The first assertion is that 12,000 shares Southern Michigan are on the Street. If this were true, it would be less than *one-fifth* the capital. The truth is, that, last July a year, the Company paid dividends to 796 different holders; last January to 934; and the recent July dividend to 1,042 holders. The second is, that 30,000 shares of Erie are on the Street, against 25,000 last Summer. The true figure is about 26,000 shares, in the hands of Brokers and Bankers, of which, probably, not one-half can be found, in any shape, in the Banks of New-York, as security for loans, or say 13,000 shares at 50 ⅌ cent., so that the grand total of the "Erie fancy" involved in the one hundred and twelve millions Bank loans, is $650,000. The capital of the Road is 100,000 shares, or $10,000,000! 3. The Toledo stock is said to be with the Brokers to the extent of 35,000 shares. The true figure is about 21,000 shares, or less than a third of the capital. The Company last October paid dividends to 715 persons; in April to 704 persons. In August 21,300 shares appear to be held by the Brokers. 4. The New-York Central is said to have 20,000 shares on the Street. This, if true, would be less than one-tenth the whole capital of 240,000 shares. It would exceed, at the rate the Banks usually loan upon the market worth, about $1,500,000, though we doubt if over a million of dollars could be found on hypothecation. 5. Of the Rock Island capital of over $4,000,000, there is said to be 7,000 shares in Wall-street. The true figure is about 4,800 shares, involving—if the whole be on Bank loan, which it is not—about $400,000.

Now, if in the following instances the sums at present on the Street be double those of last year, or be in any way materially increased, the distribution of the Stock on the dividend books does not show evidences of the fact. The whole sum which can by any possibility be traced to Bank accommodation in this City bears the following proportion to the respective capitals of the five leading roads instanced by the *Herald*, and we have really to thank our neighbor, on behalf of the railway interest of the country, for provoking the occasion for presenting the contrast:

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAY STOCKS.

	No. shares.	Capital.	Shares in Wall-st.	Loaned on by Banks.
Michigan Southern	57,554	$5,755,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	100,000	10,000,000	26,000	650,000
Cleveland and Toledo	64,000	3,200,000	21,300	[illegible]
New-York Central	240,000	24,000,000	20,000	1,000,000
Rock Island	[illegible]	4,000,000	4,800	400,000
Total five roads		$47,[illegible]		$[illegible]

The Earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of July, 1856, were ... $481,552
Against July, 1855 ... 372,077

Increase ... $109,475

ERIE TRAFFIC—TEN MONTHS RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-'56.	1854-'55.
October	$608,139	$541,429
November	535,616	491,492
December	530,969	454,491
January	402,818	427,336
February	362,719	349,751
March	455,256	507,090
April	518,669	506,597
May	517,664	475,177
June	490,765	396,887
July	481,552	372,077
Total	$5,153,167	$4,513,167
Increase in ten months		640,000

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take ...

[illegible] Manhattan Life Insurance Co. ... declared a semi-annual dividend of ... ⅌ cent ...

[illegible]

PASSENGERS SAILED.

[illegible] ... Leeds, E. Farrar, ... Miss Bailey, ... Stewart, Wm. Kelly, ... Henry Chancourt ... Paul, Daniel Hurley ... in the steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—A. B. Corning, U. S. Commissioner to ... Granada ... and lady ... daughter; W. L. Chrysler ... J. Green, D. Van Sant ... [illegible] ... Clark, J. Wilson and lady, L. Whittlesbourn, baggage conductor, and others in cabin.

ASTRONOMICAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 09 | Sun sets ... 7 03 | Moon sets ... 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 4 33 | Gov. Island ... 7 03 | Hell Gate ... 8 ..

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Knox, (Br.) ..., Havre, R. Conrad.

Ships Philadelphia, Poor, Liverpool, T. Richardson & Co.; Fanny Forrester, Cook, New-Orleans, Nelson & Stock.

Barks Edward, ..., Savannah & Tallman; Norumbega, Brown, Galveston, ...; ... Orleans, Liverpool, N. R. D. Curtis & Co.; Emily, Friend, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Linden, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Mary, Gray, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Horatio, McKee, Lisbon, J. A. Machado; Marshal, ...; Gibraltar, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Acadian, (Br.) Lockhart, St. Johns, ...; ... Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Lady Adam, ..., Philadelphia, J. Hand; ... St. John, ...; Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; ... Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; ... C. H. Pierson, ... S. Powell; ... Mankin, Beebe, Boston, ...; ... Jas. Hand.

Sloop Blackstone, ..., Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Hunter, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with the California mails, passengers and treasure.

Bark Albertina, ..., Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Kaloolah, (of Gardiner,) Norton, Turks Island 10 days, with salt to Pound & ...

Brig Ida Bernard, ..., Maracaibo, July 21, left the Bar 24th, with coffee, &c., to ... Amado ... & Co.

Schr. Iris, ..., St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to Kelly & ...

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, ..., Charleston 6 ds., with rice, ... to ...

Schr. Isabella, ..., with ... to ...

Schr. E. A. Stevens, ..., Albany.

Schr. Lion, ...

Sloop W. H. Bowen, ..., Providence.

Sloop ..., Perry, New-Bedford ...

Propeller Novelty, ..., Philadelphia.

Propeller J. N. Harris, ..., New-London.

Propeller Bristol, Young, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Knox, Havre; ..., Richmond; Ships Clifton, New-Orleans; Albert Gallatin, Liverpool; Mary Ogden, ...

Memoranda.

Extracts from Correspondence to Messrs. ..., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.

[illegible] ... Fla. ... with cargo of ... yellow pine, from ... bound to Charleston ... About 30 feet of lumber had been landed ... became so rough that the wreckers were obliged to abandon the wreck.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Aug. 2, barks Joseph Fish, for New-York in 3 days; J. M. Churchill, ...; brig John Hathaway, ...

At Maracaibo, July 21, brigs Addie ..., for New-York, ldg., to sail in 5 or 6 days; ... Mary, ..., for New-York, ldg., to sail in 3 or 4 days.

At Turks Island, Aug. 1, brig ..., Norris, for Salt Kay, to load for New-York—would be ready about the 8th.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST CALL.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.

Have determined to commence the improvement of their premises about the 20th of the present month, previous to which they offer their entire stock of RICH SPRING and SUMMER SILKS and DRESS GOODS, at nearly half the usual prices, and are fully determined to sell every yard without reserve.

WE SHALL OFFER THIS DAY:

4,500 yards PLAID SILKS, at 3s. 6d., worth 5s.

3,000 yards STRIPE SILKS, at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d., worth $1.

2,000 yards HEAVY and RICH, at 6s., cost to import $1 ...

7,000 yards RICH BLACK GRO DE RHINE, at 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., up to the best goods imported.

Another large lot of those 25 CENT WHITE BRILLIANTS, only 12½ cents.

2,500 yards fine PERSIAN DE LAINE, only 9 cents.

Several cases fine ENGLISH PRINTS, at 9 cents.

In fact the entire stock is selling at a very great sacrifice, to close them out.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

P. S.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

EMBROIDERIES, &C.

Just received a large lot of CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction.

Slightly damaged and which will be sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz.

Of LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 408 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES.

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 408 Broadway,

A Fresh Invoice OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES,

Very Superior Shapes,

Which will be sold low.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES,

In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR

And other materials.

By BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 408 Broadway.

SHEPARD, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 10 BROAD-ST.,

Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

Which, with their usual stock of TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.

ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,

They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—Bleached and colored, unequaled and for sale at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY. Also, thousands of other Chinese and Japanese articles, very rare and desirable, only to be found at the above establishment.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, designs, and the blending of artificial flowers, should inspect the stock at the "Pavilion de Flore." JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway, near White-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS for the best ... ; ... GOODYEAR'S ... GLOVE CO. ... No. ..., ... Broadway.